HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S COLOURS and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE and COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,606—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER.
8 oz. 6d., 16 oz. 1s., & 32 oz. 1s. 6d. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.
This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less extensively used. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Ltd.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th Feb.
† GANGES	4778	T. F. Creery	15th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6980	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	29th "
B.I. SHANNON	4139	T. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L.GANGES	4788	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4901	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	6207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4138	H. T. Weichell	11th "
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	7391	H. H. Morris	18th "
B.V.L.SUTLEJ	4902	A. Symons	25th "
B.M.I.C. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping in the said Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Pellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,353	350	7th March 96
MARIA THERESA	V. Ghorzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including no-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"24, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
'A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges is the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are old in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 8th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 13th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,028 tons, about the 15th February, calling at Mahe (Seychelles,) Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 7th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, pantifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

IANOFORTE WAREHOUSE
BOMBAY & POONA

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME.

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and
Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost.
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Shirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1753—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 2,000 hands.

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GENT'S EVENING DRESS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Dress Shirts, 1 and 3 Stud Fronts	Per doz.	60 0	67 0
	each	5 8	6 2
White Muslin Bows, latest Shapes	Per doz.	6 0	6 12
White Muslin Ties	Per doz.	1 8	1 11
		4 8	5 0
		6 0	6 12
Black Silk or Satin Bows	each	1 8	1 11
Do. do. Ties	"	1 0	1 2
Black Silk Socks, Embroidered Sides and Spot Fronts	Per pair	8 8	9 8
Do. do. Fancy Lace Fronts	"	12 8	14 0
Black Spun Silk Embroidered side	"	3 8	4 0
Black Lisle Thread Embroidered Spot Fronts	"	3 0	3 6
Gent's Soft White Kid Gloves	"	2 0	2 4
Gent's Soft White 2 Butt	"	3 0	3 6
Gent's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, Perfect fitting	"	9 8	10 10

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTING.

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APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
ESTBD. 1870.

GLASS PORTRAITURE.
A Speciality for
PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS, and NAWABS.
PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED, and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms
PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS OF WORK
UNEQUALLED.
Paintings on Canvas got faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass remain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.
THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.
P. D. KANGA & Co.,
15, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.
RESULTS OF 1894.

Net Premiums	£846,213
Profit—Including Interest	94,980
Dividends for the Year	42,550

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,014,952 Sterling.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Fire Business only transacted.
Policy Holders incur no liability.
Absolute Security.
Risks Surveyed free of charge.
MODERATE RATES.
Liberal Loss Settlements.
Prompt Payment.
Losses Settled and Paid in Bombay.
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W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
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MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,

MANCHESTER,
ESTABLISHED 1830.
SPINNERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF
GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS.
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.

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AGENTS,
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BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.
Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.
It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

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THE REGULATION OVERLAND or TROOPSHIP TRUNK, 24" to 36." Price: Cash Rs. 49, Credit Rs. 54-8, to Cash Rs. 72, Credit Rs. 80.
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STEEL CABIN TRUNKS, best quality, 24" to 33". Price: Cash Rs. 21-8, Credit Rs. 24 to Cash Rs. 26-8, Credit Rs. 29-8.
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CROCODILE STEEL BRINDISI TRUNKS, 24" to 32." Price: Cash Rs. 17, Credit Rs. 19, to Cash Rs. 24, Credit Rs. 27.
CANVAS HOLDALLS, 54" by 30" and 54" by 35." From Rs. 13-8 Cash to Rs. 25 Cash.
GLADSTONE BAGS in Brown or Black Hide, 16" to 26". Price: Cash Rs. 36, Credit Rs. 40, to Cash Rs. 60, Credit Rs. 67.
THE NEW EXPANDING BAG, best quality, Brown Hide, 20" to 24." Price: Cash Rs. 60, Credit Rs. 67, to Cash Rs. 80, Credit Rs. 89.

UNIFORM CASES, HELMET CASES, HAT BOXES, SOILED LINEN BAGS, BRIEF BAGS, COURIER BAGS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUIREMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JUST UNPACKED POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Kepler's Malt and Codliver Oil	1 8	Vaseline Pomade	0 6	Sovril	1 0
Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion Rs. 1 &	2 4	Vinolia Powder	1 4	Barrough's Haseline	1 4
Valentine Meat Juice	3 0	Squire's Chemical Food	1 8	Caffyn's Liq Carnis	1 14
St Jacob's Oil	2 0	Goddard's Silvering Solution	0 12	Maseo Carnis	2 0
Beetham's Glycerine Cucumber	0 12	Kay's Essence of Linseed	0 14	Rother's Compound Saddlewood Oil Capsules	2 8
Benger's Liquor Pepticus	2 4	Pinaud's Eau-de-Quinine	1 8	Chapoteaut's Morrhol and Creosote Capsules	2 12
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed	0 14	Peter's Brain Panacea Rs. 2-4 &	5 4	Christy's Kolo Elixir As. 14, Rs. 1-14 and	3 4
Dinneford's Magnesia	0 12	Java Pepsine	0 14	Fellowe's Syrup Rs. 2-2 and	5 12
Popsalia	0 14	Fothergill's Maconal Rs. 1-10 &	2 10	Compound Glycerine Jujubes	0 12
Symington's Coffee	1 0	Fould's Arsenic Face Soap, p. cake	2 0	Instantaneous Headache Cure	1 8
Campbell's Arsenic Complexion Wafers	3 8	Aromatic Steel and Pansy Pills	1 0		
Bishop's Magnesia	0 12	Atkinson's Infant's Preservative	0 14		
		Seeger's Hair Dye	1 8		

DON'T PAY UNNECESSARILY HIGH PRICES ELSEWHERE!

FORT. {MADON, SONS & CO.,} HUMMUM STREET.
CARNAC ROAD, OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE AT WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

LADIES,' GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
REDUCTIONS OF FROM 15 TO 40 PER CENT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S "CRISP" AERATED WATERS.

OUR Factory at Byculla is one of the Cleanest and Airiest in Bombay, and is under immediate European Supervision. The Water is passed direct from the source of supply into the Purifying Vessels and Filters, and an Automatic Bottling Machine being used, it is not touched by Hand during the whole process. Samples of the Water are daily conveyed to our Laboratory and their Purity determined by Chemical Analysis. The consumption of Cheap Aerated Waters manufactured in unhealthy back-streets from imperfectly filtered water is the cause of much of the sickness prevalent in this country.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers.	Butter Knives.	Ice Tongs,
Ice Hammers.	Wine and Spirit Labels.	Jelly Spoons.
Marrow Spoons.	Child's Sets of Fork, Spoon and Knife.	Champagne Tap.
Dessert Spoons.	Jardinieres.	Dessert Forks.
Table Forks.	Salt and Pepper Cases.	Salad Bowls.
Napkin Rings.	Egg Frames.	Revolving Butter Pots
Butter Dishes.	Fruit Dishes.	Sardines Boxes.
Flower Dishes on Stands.	Biscuit Boxes.	Tea Sets in 4 pieces.
Pickle Forks.	Cruet Frames.	Inkstands.
Trays.	Candlesticks.	Toast Racks.
Gongs.	Centre Pieces.	Side Dishes.
Prize Cups.	Mo'-Pearl Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases.	Sugar and Milk Jugs.
Ivory Fruit Knives and Forks, in Cases.		Crumb Trays with Brushes.
Ice Pails.		

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY'S TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years' experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.
The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.
The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.
Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph [illegible] having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extreme temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE)
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.
40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.
DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA-WATER MACHINES.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES. BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORU'S COMPOUNDS

PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO. LD. LONDON.
THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSE.
These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.
The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (before part), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless anæmic persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 32 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.)
A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by a-constipation, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are ex

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS!

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS!

TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. — "The Survival of the Fittest." THE DIAMOND OF Bombay Amusements, Without a flaw.

TO-NIGHT AT 9 P.M.

OUR NEW COMPANY

Stands on its merits, and there's more to come.

WE ARE PERPETUATORS

EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.

LOCATION OF OUR PAVILION ON THE MAIDAN.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Commence at 9 P.M.

The sale of Seats open at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street, Daily.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to the 1 and 2 Rupee Seats.

FIRST FAMILY MATINEE,

TO-DAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Doors open at 3 P.M. Commence at 4 P.M.

Children half price to all parts.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPENED

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

AT THE

SECRETARIAT

ON THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

AT 5-30 P.M.

THE EXHIBITION WILL BE OPEN DAILY From 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE,

Season Ticket 3 Rupees.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on 12th February, at 9-30 p.m., at the Secretariat.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 11th February, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

FOR LEASE (3 years) or SALE.—The VILLAGE of PRIAL at DAMAUN, from 1st March, 1896. Send Tenders to Mr. MANOEL ST. ANNA CASTELLO, Damaun, or to Mr. MARIANO J. CORREA DA SILVA, at Pangim, Goa, before 25th instant.

NOTICE.

SALE OF APOLLO HOTEL.

THIS well-known HOTEL will be SOLD under the orders of the High Court by PUBLIC AUCTION as a going concern on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in consequence of dissolution of Partnership between the present owners.

For further particulars see in the column of "Sales by Auction" in to-day's" Bombay Gazette."

C. A. TURNER, Receiver.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy.....As. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND (interim) of Rupees (25) Twenty-five, per Share (being at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum) for the half-year ending 31st December 1895, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1896, at the registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By order,

for the BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents.

No. 4, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th February, 1896.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 12th instant, both days inclusive.

WE STOCK now the following well-known Brands:—

VIAL FILS — Fronsac, Pauillac, Pontet Canet — Claret.

LION and FILS GASTON & Co.'s fine pog — Brandies.

FINE TRIPLICE & Co., — Sillery.

White Card } High class
Gold Seal } Champagne

GABRIEL DUBOIS & Co.'s × × × old Liqueur Brandy.

CURHALLA FAMILY HOTEL.....Bombay.
FOUNTAIN HOTEL.....Mahableshwar.
CHIKALDA HOTEL.....Chikalda, Berar.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on MONDAY, 2nd March, 1896, Sealed Tenders for the supply of STATIONERY and PAPER required by the Company for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections, for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, respectively, during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1897. Supplies to commence from 1st April, 1896.

2. Forms of Tender, giving particulars of approximate requirements of each article, which, when filled in, are to be received, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each for each form, at either of which Offices samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Paper," to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent, reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender submitted, or all the other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN, Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th February, 1896.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received as a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a Highly Qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Extensive and Comfortable House, and good Library. Highest references given and required. Pupils, Address "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

PATRON—H. E. THE GOVERNOR

Will produce at the

GAIETY THEATRE

ON

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, THE 11TH AND 14TH FEBRUARY,

AT 9-15 P.M., AND

ON

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 15TH FEB., AT 3-30 P.M.

THE ABSURDLY FUNNY

ECCENTRICITY

IN 3 ACTS,

THE WEDDING MARCH,

BY

W. S. GILBERT.

NEW SCENERY! NEW DRESSES!!
MUSIC!! DANCING!!

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

PRICES:

Stalls and Seats in Boxes ..... Rs. 4
Second Seats ..... " 2
Back Seats ..... " 1

For the Matinee on Saturday the price for Stalls and Seats in Boxes will be Rs. 3 only.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back Seats.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PADOW AND FATEMARI.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. Bombay, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Kaloo Poonajee Kangoctkar Bhundari, Gungaram Kaloo Kangoctkar Bhundari, and Shivram Tamboo Kangoctkar Bhundari Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m., at the Carnac Bunder (Lakdi Bunder) near Mody Bunder coal depot.

One Padow "Venkteshprasad," No. 1844 of burthen of 149 Bombay candies and 14 maunds, in the state now lying at Mody Bunder.

One Fatemari "Luxumi," No. 11918, of burthen of 205 Bombay candies and six maunds, in the state now lying at Mody Bunder.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, lathe, pumps, anvils, beam, scales, weigh-bridge, hoses, copper, iron, brass, cast-iron, coal ashes, tables, iron safe, &c.

Under instructions from P. C. S. SNOW, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Pallan Road, near the Crawford Markets, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1896, at 2 p.m., the following viz., lathe, pumps, beam, scales, weights, iron safe, anvil, street lanterns, brackets, platform scale, lawn mowers, silver seal, leather, I. R., and canvas hoses, brass cocks, spindles couplings, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, spanners, files, tools, lamps, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, empty R. oil tins, woods, casks, wrought and cast-iron boots, tables, chairs, rafters, tiles, garden stools, clocks, flushing cisterns, empty iron drums, paint pots, boards, grinding millstones, tapes, saves, coal ashes, &c.

Also on THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, consisting of old wooden posts, ladders, W. I. brackets, lanterns, glass founts, chimneys, stoneware pipes, grating, cast-iron, copper, empty R. oil tins with casks, &c.

Also at 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping station World, consisting of a 5-ton weigh bridge, scrap iron, coal ashes, cinker, &c.

AUCTION SALE.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, M. W., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., near the Church at Upper Colaba, consisting of a large number of scaffolding poles, &c., as well as a large stock of old building materials, such as wooden trusses, scantlings, railings, doors, windows, iron tanks, iron sheives, tiles and numerous articles that have been dismantled from the old buildings lately pulled down.

The whole can be seen at any time on application to Mr. Benford, Supervisor, M. W. D., who is always to be found at the M. W. Office, opposite the Church, where the materials will be sold.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 435 of 1892.

Appeal No. 840.

Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawala.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Hormusjee Manockjee Mody.....Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction he undermentioned property in two lots on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at the hour of 3-30 p. m., in the afternoon, before Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at their Room in Medows Street, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 6th day of August, 1895, Lot No. 1 is the Hotel property known as the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein and the good-will thereof as a going concern. Particulars of the properties and a list of furniture comprised in the said Hotel property may be seen at the office of the said Receiver at the Court House on any day after the 8th instant.

The immovable properties comprised in Lot No. 1.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,742 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the proposed new road, on or towards the south by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by land belonging to the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease from one Hajee Osmun Hajee Ibrahim Kotani, dated the 25th day of July, 1887, for a period of 10 years from the 1st day of July, 1887.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 293 5-9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the south by land leased to Hajee Currim Hajee Mahomed, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3562, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under an assignment of lease, dated the 1st day of August, 1888, and made between Ebrahim Gungoji of the one part and the said Hormusjee Manockjee of the other part for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated 24th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and one Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Hajee Osmun Hajee Ibrahim Kotani, on or towards the south by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3563, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the possession of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under the said assignment of lease dated the 1st day of August, 1888, for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated the 24th day of October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Reclamation, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 301 7-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by vacant ground, the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, and on or towards the west by land held on lease from the said Trustees by Hajee Osman Hajee Ibrahim Chotani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, from the said Trustees for the period of 50 years from the 1st day of April, 1889. There is a covenant for the renewal of the lease for such further term and at such yearly rent as may be agreed upon between the said Trustees and the said Lessees.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8 square feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south and west by land hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9564, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the plaintiff and defendant under the said assignment of lease dated the 1st day of August, 1888, for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated the 24th day of May, 1888, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Lot No. II.

The book debts due in respect of the business of the said Apollo Hotel, a list whereof can be seen at the office of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the said Receiver, or to the undersigned, at their office, in Forbes Street and Medows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, Bombay, 8th February, 1896.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, scurvy, eruptions, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's health and the ruin of his teeth. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

---

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages secured on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, Tenders for the supply of 2,000 Tons of TEAK LOGS, MOULMEIN or SIAM TEAK LOGS, for delivery at the rate of 250 tons per month, commencing 1st April next.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specifications of shipment, shewing clearly that the timber tendered is Rangoon, Moulmein or Siam teak, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th February, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DISTRICT OF DAMAUN.

ON the 27th day of the current month of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock A.M., the SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the exclusive right of DISTILLATION and SALE of COUNTRY SPIRITS in the District of Damaun for a period of 3 years, commencing from 1st July of the current year, will take place in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun.

The conditions of the right have been published in the "Boletim Official" of the Government of Goa, No. 13 of the 30th January last, and can also be seen in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun, and in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the same District, where they can be examined by intending purchasers.

J. I. DESOUZA GASPAR, Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Abkari.

Damaun, 1st February, 1896.

THE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNDERTAKE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING WORK of every description and magnitude—their extensive and well equipped works affording facilities for the rapid execution of orders of First Class design and quality, unsurpassed by any other firm. They are prepared to supply all descriptions of Electrical Gear and Machinery and to set up installations of every kind, whether for lighting, traction or mining work at moderate rates and on the most improved modern systems. They will supply estimates accordingly on receipt of full particulars of the work required.

Amongst other works executed by them are The Madras Electric Tramways, the Hartlepool and the South Stafford shire lines with others, and the Liverpool Overhead Railway

Apply ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras, Sole Agents, SOUTHERN INDIA, BURMAH AND STRAITS COLONIES, &c.

TO SUPPLY a LONG FELT WANT, and in compliance with a wish expressed by many, SIGNOR SCRINZI has decided to start a School of Pianoforte, whereby a commodation for the School has been provided. A minimum of twelve Pupils will be required to starts lessons.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

HORMARJEE ARDESIR HORMARJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant.

MARIANO FRANCIS DIAS, late of Bombay, Portuguese, Watchmaker.

CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY GABB, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 2nd Bombay Lancers, Poona.

HENRY GEORGE MEAKIN, late of "Riverside," Kirkee, Poona.

PARRY WILLIAMS, late Assistant Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, Wassind.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, of Colombo, and late of Bombay, European.

AMJER LACKUM, late a Hindu passenger per s.s. "Patna," from Zanzibar to Bombay.

All Persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or having Property vesting in the Estates are hereby requested to make their Claims, pay their Debts, and hand over such Property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims not sent in to the Undersigned at Bombay within one month from the date of this Advertisement, at the expiration of the said period, the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!! THE GUZERAT DAIRY COMPANY, BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of British Aristocracy and Regimental Institutes of all parts of the World to the superior manufacture BUTTER produced on an English System noticeable by hand. The following few Certificates will verify the statement:—

City Analyser's Office, Colombo, 15th January, 1896.

Analysis of a Sample of Butter, marked "The Guzerat Dairy Co.'s" Fresh Butter, received in a Sealed Tin from the Manager, Guzerat Dairy Co.

Specific Gravity of butter fat at 100° F., 912.

	Per cent.
Water	14·20
Salt	1·62
Curd	1·22
Butter fat and traces of colouring matter	77·96
Foreign Fat	Nil
	100

This butter is genuine and is of good and excellent quality.

M. COCHRAN, F.C.S., City Analyst.

2. This is to certify that the "Guzerat Dairy Company," has supplied the men and families of the 1st N. Lancashire Regiment with their Butter since our arrival and have given every satisfaction.

H. J. GILL, Lieut., & Qr.-Mr., 1st North Lancashire Regt.

Bombay, 30th November, 1894.

3. The Butter supplied by the "Guzerat Dairy Company," to the R. A. Canteen, Colombo, for the last three months has given every satisfaction not only to the troops but also to the Married families.

A. C. I. W. SIMPSON, Lieut., R. A.

Colombo, 2nd July, 1895.

AND MANY OTHERS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

The Public are warned that none is Genuine except that which bears the Trade Mark on the Butter Tin.

Apply to the MANAGER, GUZERAT DAIRY Co., Frere Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Odessa, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 60 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

For Particulars and Prices apply to

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, Commercial Museum Agency, S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents, 24, Medows Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.....25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,79,540 12 8
Deposits	"	97,19,901 10 5
Bankers Balances	"	11,749 2 6
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,549 0 5
Sundries	"	1,13,006 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,88,519 13 1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,992 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,88,145 9 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,78,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,93,137 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,791 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, LONDON 52 to 55 Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS.—

BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be agreed upon at the time.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travelers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 1, Place de l'Opera, in the very heart of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, etc.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes for parties of travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy Baggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, &c., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT. Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON.	HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	
MANILA.	
NAGASAKI.	
NEWCHWANG.	
PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the other commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, "Challenge Cup" Race, Bombay Sailing Association's Races.
R. V. Ripon Parade.
Juvenile Concert, B. V. A. Club Rooms, 6-30 p.m.
Visit of Scholars to the Hospital for Animals.
Evening Entertainment at Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim's Bungalow, Breach Candy, 9 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, matinee, 4 and 9 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Ad Irass, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 6-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

B. V. R., B. V. A., and Bombay Light Horse Annual Church Parades, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Wankola.
P. and O. s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 24th ultimo, expected to arrive, 1 p.m.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT BREACH CANDY.—Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim gives an evening entertainment, to-day, at his residence, "Pabaney Villa," Breach Candy, in honour of the marriage of his son, Goolam Hoosein.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

A POLICEMAN AND HIS WIFE BADLY BURNT.—A Purdasi woman named Jeesna Iran, the wife of a policeman, residing at Foras Road, was cooking food on Thursday morning, when her "saree" caught fire, and she was badly burnt from the waist to the knees. Her husband, who happened to be at home, ran to her assistance, and, in trying to remove the burning "saree" from his wife's person, had his arms and hands burnt. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment was allowed to go home, while her husband is now lying under treatment at the Police Hospital.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Karimullah was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with using defamatory expressions concerning Syed Nisar Hussein, a respectable Mahomedan merchant of Bhendy Bazaar. Mr. Mir Ali, barrister-at-law, appeared for complainant, whilst Mr. Sorabjee, pleader, defended. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the accused defamed the character of the Syed before some people at a "humanan" in Bhendy Bazaar. The magistrate found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF DIAMOND RINGS.—On Thursday last, Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with his client, Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jeweller, and applied for a warrant against one Mohmad Magadhai, jewel broker, on a charge of cheating and criminal misappropriation in respect of two diamond rings of the value of about Rs. 6,000. The magistrate said that the accused person had the morning applied before him; and that as he could not grant a warrant under the circumstances, he would order a summons to issue. A summons was issued accordingly.

PENALTY FOR FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhondoo Ithoo, a cart driver, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with driving his cart in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing hurt to Rama Joobs, a labourer. On Thursday afternoon, complainant, Rama, was going along the Parel Road, near Byculla Police Office, with a basket on his head, when he was suddenly knocked down by a cart, which was then being driven at a fearful rate by accused, and sustained fracture of the left arm. Accused, it was stated, did not call out complainant to move aside. Accused in defence stated that the bullock attached to the cart was a new one. His Worship convicted and fined him Rs. 25, or, failing Rs. 10 out of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to complainant as compensation.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS IN THE HARBOUR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway, in charge of the H Division, brought up Awa Pandu, Undia Pandu, and Undia Bhika charged with carrying 152 persons by water in his vessel so loaded, or in such a state as to endanger their lives. Mr. Holdway told his Worship that the accused, according to his license, could only convey about fifty passengers, and the excess was a number of about 100 per cent., in carrying one hundred more persons. The accused pleading guilty, his Worship fined him Rs. 10, cautioning him at the same time that repetition of the offence would meet with a heavier punishment. Before the same magistrate, Constable Montague charged two other tindals of prows with a similar offence, the excess in their case being 163 persons. These tindals were dealt with in a like manner, each being fined Rs. 10.

AN UNPROTECTED WELL.—On the night of the 3rd instant, a young man, named Silva, son of the late Mr. Bertold de Silva, of the Police Office, Bombay, was drowned in a well, situated near the public footpath, in the cart of Mr. Manoel d'Almeida, at Bandora. The well had no parapet wall or any sort of fence. On the following day a jury that was empannelled returned a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the Bandora Municipality should compel the owner of the cart to put a fence round the well, to prevent accidents occurring in future. It is stated that a few years ago, a young boy was drowned in the same well, and in the same well, owing to its unprotected state. In two or three other cases of falling into the same well, the results were not fatal, as help was promptly rendered by the inmates of the neighbouring huts of Christian Mahars living in the cart. Correspondent suggests that the Bandora Municipality should take immediate steps to compel the owners of such unprotected wells to place fences round them.

THE THEFT AT THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S BUNGALOW.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mynn brought up on remand and again charged Ibh ewa Vithoo, a liff disreputable character, just freed from jail, with lurking, trespass and theft in a building of five gold studs, of the value of Rs. 25, and a pair of waist coats and a jersey, valued at Rs. 5, the property of the Hon. Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, residing at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill. The accused was further charged, also with Govind Crushna, a mill-hand, and Minoo Harri, a weaver, with dishonestly receiving and disposing of such property, consisting of wearing a parel, a silver watch and chain, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 104, belonging to some half-a-dozen persons. It appears that Inspector Mynn, who has in charge of the first accused from the jail, a number of thefts were committed in different places at Malabar Hill, but the culprits could not be traced until the first accused was arrested on the act of stealing property in the dressing room of Sir Charles Farran's bungalow on the evening of Monday, the 3rd instant. In the course of the inquiry made by Inspector Mynn with Jamadar Hasuam Babaji, it was ascertained that the first accused had handed over some of the stolen property to his companion, the second accused, for disposal, who, in his turn, with the assistance of the third offender, had disposed of the property to several Marwaris, from whom the police subsequently traced them. The third accused had been in jail on four previous occasions. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced Bheeva to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment, No. 2 to three months, and No. 3 to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

"OUR FLAT."—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the case in which Mrs. Kaufmann charged Michael White with assault, and also the case in which Joseph Kaufmann charged Joseph White "alias" Joseph Weiss, with using abusive language and criminal intimidation. Mr. De Souza appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended. From the evidence it appeared that the parties live in a building near Colaba Causeway, the accused occupying the upper floor. Mrs. Kaufmann was nursing her sick child on the 5th ultimo, when she heard terrible noise caused by people jumping on the floor above. The kerosine oil-lamp, which was hung from the ceiling of her room, shook in a dangerous way. When Mrs. Kaufmann remonstrated with accused, Michael White assaulted her. Kaufmann had in the meantime gone out to fetch two gentlemen of his acquaintance to bear witnesses to the nuisance and annoyance caused by the people upstairs. When Kaufmann returned with the two acquaintances, and Mrs. Kaufmann complained that she was assaulted by White, Kaufmann and his wife then went up for an explanation, and the Whites in an angry tone told them to get down. The accused called the Kaufmanns bad names, and Michael White rushed at Kaufmann, and would have struck him had not Mr. Choke, who was there, stood between them. Mr. Brown, on behalf of his clients, denied any intentional annoyance on the part of his clients. He also denied that White had assaulted Mrs. Kaufmann, a woman of his own nationality. Mrs. Kaufmann had gone upstairs and knocked at the door. White opened the door, and was shutting it up, when she put her hand between two shutters to prevent him from closing the door. White merely removed her hand to enable him to shut the door. Evidence for defence was then gone into. It was alleged that the Kaufmanns were striking some sticks or bamboos against their ceiling, which was White's floor, and the Kaufmanns abused them whenever anyone was walking on the floor of their drawing-room. Mr. De Souza submitted that the behaviour of his clients in the witness-box as now compared with that of Joseph White was quite enough to convince the court which was the real party to blame. On consideration of all the circumstances of the case, his Worship rejected the evidence of Joseph White and also the evidence by which his statement was supported. Michael White, as an old man, ought to have known that he had no right to strike a blow on the face of a woman, who was standing outside his room, which was a cowardly assault. The accused were found guilty and fined Rs. 25 each.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

ENTRIES for ships' boats race to be sailed this afternoon, at 2-30.

Kaiser-i-Hind's Lifeboat (late Khedive's) entered by Captain C. L. Daniels.

Magdala's Cutter (late Abyssinia's) entered by Lieutenant J. F. Barton, R.N.

Pigeon's Cutter entered by Commander M. G. Cartwright, R. N.

Further entries will be received up to noon to-day.

Course No. 3.—From Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard, round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard.

Starting Lines will be between markboat with B. S. A. Flag moored north of Pilot schooner, and the Pilot schooner's mainmast.

Finishing line will be between Pilot schooner and Yacht Club Flagstaff.

WHEN on her downward journey from Darjiling Lord Spencer participated in the following pleasing and interesting incident. Before entering the trolly he paid a flying visit to the little village school at Jore Bungalow, and the children having been assembled gleefully sang "God Save the Queen" in Hindi. His lordship was naturally much pleased, and thanked the schoolmaster, and said he should tell the Queen-Empress all about it, and that he was sure her Majesty would be delighted and interested in this evidence of loyalty. Mr. Greer, the Commissioner, who was present, acted as interpreter on the occasion.

ANNUALS AND DIRECTORIES.

THE Provincial and Native States almanacs and directories for 1896 continue to arrive. The Burma Handbook and Directory, published at the *Rangoon Times* press, was issued for the first time last year, and there is a manifest improvement in the second edition. A most excellent coloured map of Burma is given, and the information preceding the directory includes a short sketch of the history of the Province, an explanation of the form of administration and system of land revenue, and a well-written paper on the Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.—The Madras Almanac and Directory (Madras: Messrs. Vest and Company, Mount Road) is a much older annual, having reached the respectable age of 30. Portraits of the Governor-elect of the Presidency and of Lord Salisbury are given as a frontispiece, and the publication contains in a succinct form all the information that any ordinary reader is ever likely to require about the province which has been so unjustly dubbed "the benighted Presidency," and a great deal of other information besides. From a typographical point of view the annual leaves nothing to be desired, and it is very cheap at Re. 1.—Hayes' Mysore and Coorg Directory (Bangalore: Mr. R. F. Hayes), in addition to giving a large amount of information respecting the physical, political, social, and commercial conditions affecting the two Provinces of the Mysore table land, gives a lucid retrospect of 1895 under the headings of Wars and International Disputes, Politics, &c., India, Mysore, Bangalore, and Obituary.—The Travancore Almanac for 1896, published by order of his Highness the Maharaja, serves the purpose of an official year book for this most interesting Southern State. Within the compass of its six hundred odd octavo pages can be found a complete abstract of legislative enactments of Travancore, all of the more important of them being printed in full; leave rules; a detailed list of the Travancore import tariff; and a full statement of educational rules of the State. It is certainly the best and most complete book of reference obtainable in regard to Travancore.—Amongst the calendars received since the year commenced must be mentioned the handsome card almanac sent out by the agents of Andrew, Usher and Co.'s Scotch whisky, which is headed by portraits of the four generations of the Royal Family standing in direct line to the throne.—The Mellin Food Company have also forwarded a handsome coloured wall almanac; the letterpress and illustrations therein will be better understood by natives than by English customers.—The Florio Rubattino Company issue a well-printed coloured sheet mounted on brass, showing one of their boats sailing the ocean.—The Bombay agents of the Royal Insurance Company send the handsome desk card calendar annually issued by the company, which justly claims to be the largest fire office in the world.

A DISPUTED LOAN TRANSACTION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, 5th Judge.)

SHRIDHER RUDRA PADHEZA VS. VITHAL JAIRAM AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff claims Rs. 300, money lent and advanced to defendants. Mr. Cowasji B. Sethna, with Mr. Koregaunker appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendants were represented by Mr. Sorabji Bezonji Vakil.

His Honour in delivering judgment said: The question for me to determine is whether plaintiff lent Rs. 300 to the defendants. Mr. Sorabji Bezonji for defendants Nos. 2 and 3 denies loan and pleads partnership between plaintiff and defendants. Plaintiff says he lent to defendants Rs. 300 in two sums of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 on the 13th October, 1892. This suit was filed on 12th October, 1895. Plaintiff says there was a student as also a servant present when he lent the Rs. 200. He calls neither the student or the servant. He also says there was no one present, when he lent the Rs. 100 on the same day, viz., 13th October, 1892. If the case were to stop here, I should certainly feel unable to say that the loan was proved by the circumstances adduced. The instance the evidence of the defendants proves plaintiff's case. There is good evidence to show that the Rs. 300, appearing in two sums of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, in the account produced by the defendants, are on loan transaction and not a contribution from plaintiffs, as his share towards any partnership business. It appears that the defendants did want plaintiff to become a partner, but plaintiff, who is a Munsiff, paid service declined for some reason or other to join the defendants as a partner. Defendant No. 3 admits that the deed of partnership between the plaintiff and the defendants, was with him, but he says that plaintiff took it away from him of his own accord. This sounds rather simple for a man of business like defendant No. 3. It is alleged that Exhibit B is a copy of the original deed of partnership. But on inspection the Exhibit B is an original document itself, which plaintiff refused to sign. Exhibit B is dated 6th October, 1892. Plaintiff admittedly lent Rs. 400 to defendants Nos. 1 and 2 on the security of a pair of Ekkah horses, and got a decree for the amount claimed. There is not a single word about partnership in Exhibit A. I notice that defendant No. 3 is not a party to Exhibit A. Here it may be necessary for me to say that each particular circumstance adduced by either or ranged the parties to the suit and their witnesses may not have any probative force per se, but the cumulative effect of an aggregate of circumstances cannot be gainsaid when collectively viewed. I also find that in Exhibit Document B, they suggested that plaintiff's brother, who is a minor should join the partnership. But plaintiff refused likewise to sign Documents C presumably on his behalf. So here the alleged partnership which defendants alleged existed between the plaintiff and themselves did not come into existence at all. Exhibits 1, 3, and D came from the possession of one Jairam Giga. It is said that the partners having suspended business and their business and deposit their books with their man, Jairam, whom they asked to arbitrate between them. There was no reference written or otherwise, and no award. It comes out in the evidence that this man, Jairam Giga, was employed in Mr. Sorabji for defendants Nos. 2 and 3. Now Jairam says that plaintiff and defendants dep stead books No. 1. No. 3, and D with him at the end of 1898, or in the beginning of 1894, i.e., in Ashad 1949. Now this period there was no business going on. In 1949 there were two Ashads, the adluk Ashad and the ordinary Ashad. These two Ashads fell in June and July, 1893. How comes it then that in Exhibit 1, which is Exhibit D, there is an entry of Rs. 200, dated Ashwin Vud 8th 1949 (1st November, 1893), and of Rs. 103, dated Chaitur Sud 12th 1950 (17th April, 1894), relating to a period embracing the months of Ashad, when Jairam Giga says the books were deposited. This circumstance "inter alia" raises a suspicion in my mind that the defendants have had access to the books, and have been making alterations in the same, and that plaintiff has no entries in a single line in any of the books. Defendants Nos. 2 and 3 have denied the loan. I think the loan is proved, and if there is a discrepancy in the dates, the difference tells in the favour of the plaintiff. Defendants Nos. 2 and 3 have alleged partnership without admitting the loan proved by their own evidence, but they have failed to establish any partnership between plaintiff and themselves. My finding is that plaintiff lent defendants Rs. 300 in two sums of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 on the 13th October, 1892, and that there was no partnership between plaintiff and the defendants, although, no doubt, defendants made overtures for the same to plaintiff. Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 347 and cost. Professional costs to plaintiff's pleader against defendants Nos. 2 and 3 Rs. 30.

THE KELKAR COMMISSION.

MR. C. JOPP, C. S., who is appointed on special duty to enquire into the allegations of receiving illegal gratification as public servant made against Mr. Kelkar, Subordinate Judge of Yeola, in the Nasik Collectorate, recorded evidence for the defence yesterday, at the High Court. Mr. Ganesh Pandurang Vaidya, Government Pleader at Nasik, appeared for the accused, while Mr. Pugh, barrister-at-law, with the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, High Court pleader, appeared to defend Mr. Kelkar.

Mr. Branson, in a short address opened the defence, reserving his full comments till after the evidence for defence was over. He then called the following evidence:—

Mr. Vaman Sakharam Khare, B.A., LL.B., said: Bhika had come to me. I was pleader for Bhikaji in the appeal at Nasik. After the hearing of the appeal, he came to me and said he had to ask me something on a Friday or Thursday, and said that Rs. 500 was sent for me by Krishnarao, pleader of Yeola, and he was brought to Yeola and made to pass a "khata," and Krishnarao told him to say that he paid money to Rao Saheb Kelkar, and he asked me what he should do. I asked him to tell me the truth by his god. He told me by his god that he had not paid any thing to Rao Saheb Kelkar. I said if he had not paid anything he should not tell a lie. He said that Krishnarao told him that he would be given Rs. 500 and his lands would be returned to him. I said this was not possible, and nobody had any power to grant a pardon. He said he would consider the matter and went away. I mentioned this matter to Rao Saheb Kelkar, and some pleaders at Nasik. I mentioned this fact to Rao Saheb Kelkar at Nasik. About fifteen days ago Bhika and I had a conversation. He told me that when he blurted out the truth in cross-examination, Krishnarao and Balkrishna Joshi, lawyer, put him in the Yeola witness's camp. Rao Saheb Kelkar was my teacher about 18-3. From that time I did not meet Rao Saheb Kelkar until he came to Yeola.

Rao Saheb R. Babaji, Mamledar of Yeola, said: I was called personally by Krishnarao to Nasik for "kojagori." He said the pleader of Yeola had arranged to hole "kojagori" at that place. This was in 1895. Krishnarao asked the Patel to bring the "tamasha." Next day also Krishnarao asked me for dinner. Krishnarao took leading parts in all the arrangements. I believe from information that Krishnarao and others were improperly assisting the Hindus against the Mahomedans in the case.

Rao Bahadur R. N. Pandit, Honorary Magistrate, confirmed the Mamledar on the "kojagori" matter.

Trimbak Gopal Kulkarni said: I know Bhikaji of Yerangar. Rao Saheb Kelkar had come to the village to see the site in the suit on Saturday. I invited the party to supper at night and to dinner the next day. It was my own supper and dinner. Rao Saheb Kelkar left Yerangar for Yeola on Monday morning. I have money dealings of about four or five thousand rupees. I have borrowed money from Kisan. I was summoned by the prosecution as witness. In court at Nasik I met Krishnarao, pleader, and he told me to say that Bhika had supplied the materials of the feast. I said I would tell what I have to-day deposed to. I said I would tell the truth. Krishnarao said that they had made Bhika say that he supplied the materials of the feast.

Narayen Raoji said: I was sued by Deepchand Joohraj on a "khata." I never admitted the "khata." I never gave any "purshis" admitting the "khata," and no such "purshis" was torn. Rao Saheb Kelkar never suggested to me that I should deny the "khata." I gave no "patwala," but I denied my signature. The suit was decided against me, but I did not appeal. Yet I say that the claim was false.

The commission then adjourned.

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Hermit's Rheumatic and Gout Cure (Rs. 2-8) and Hermit Brandreth Pills (Rs. 1), of MADON, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the same common jury:—

THE SEQUEL TO A DRINKING BOUT.

Narayen Sabbujee and Bulla Arjoon, Marathas, were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Bandee Gopal. Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended by counsel.

Some further evidence was called for the prosecution, and the case was closed.

Prisoners, in reply to the court, stated neither of them kicked the deceased. They left their case in the hands of his lordship.

Mr. Robertson briefly summed up the evidence for the prosecution.

His lordship, in summing up the case, told the jury it was for them to find upon the evidence what took place on the evening of the 23rd December last, and whether the injury caused to the deceased was the act of either of the prisoners. There was evidence to show that the blows were dealt to the deceased, who was drunk and fell down on his face. In order to find the accused guilty of the major charge, the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the jury must be satisfied that the prisoners, or either of them, did violence to the deceased, which caused the injury resulting in his death. The learned counsel for the prosecution did not press that charge; and the jury had, therefore, to consider the other charges of voluntarily causing grievous hurt or of causing hurt.

The jury unanimously convicted the prisoners of causing simple hurt.

His lordship said he entirely concurred with the verdict. A severe sentence was not necessary. The prisoners were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE FORGERY OF COLONEL HUMPHREY'S PAY-BILL.

Ganesh Shanker Dravid, Ramchander Shanker Dravid, brothers, Shridar Gopal Joshi, "alias" Surinivas Gangadhar Jog, and Wasudeo Waman Palande were charged, the first three, as servants, with criminally assisting in disposing of stolen property, forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and in abetment of the offences. Mr. Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Allen Daly, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Hewett, and Sinclair, appeared for the first three accused; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Vellinker, appeared for the fourth accused.

Mr. Scott briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The first prisoner was a clerk in the office of Colonel Humphrey, Inspector-General of Police, and was also a private clerk to that officer when on tour. He was charged with theft of Colonel Humphrey's pay-bill for July, 1895, for Rs. 2,255-13-5, and also with forging the bill. The first and second accused were two heirs. At the end of every month, Colonel Humphrey used to sign his pay-bill. At the end of July, 1895, he signed the pay-bill for that month for Rs. 2,255-13-5, and it was then endorsed in favour of Messrs. King, King and Co., or order. It was left on the colonel's desk, to be sent in on the first day the post office was open in August, the bill was presented by the second accused at the office of the Accountant-General, when it was seen that it was made payable to Messrs. Cooper, Lancaster, or order, the firm of King, King and Co. having since gone out. When questioned why it was made payable to Omer Jamal, the accused said that Colonel Humphrey had some horse dealing with Omer Jamal, and that the latter was entitled to receive the money. The bill was audited and sent to the cheque writer. Afterwards a copper token was given to Nos. 2 and 3, and cheque was drawn payable to Omer Jamal. On the 20th August, the cheque was written out and handed to Jog. He made an endorsement for the receipt of the cheque, and it was then handed to him. Subsequently all the four accused went to the Bank of Bombay, where the money was paid for the cheque. The prisoners then went with the money to the house in the native town. Nos. 2 and 4 began a quarrel, and one Balvant Ramchandra Dravid was called in. A settlement was come to. Nos. 3 and 4 had their shares of the money, and the rest of it was taken to Poona by Nos. 1 and 2. Nos. 3 and 4 spent money freely, went to the races, and passed curr ncy notes for Rs. 100 each to the book-makers. One of them went to Calcutta and spent some money there. Three of the prisoners made statements before the committing magistrate. The learned counsel recapitulated the groups of charges which were laid against the respective prisoners.

Several witnesses were called for the prosecution.

Lieut.-Colonel John Humphrey, Inspector-General of Police, said he had his office at Poona. He drew his pay-bill on the last day of the month, or a day before. (To show the pay-bill for July, 1895.) The words "to King, King and Co." had been erased or scratched out. Witness's pay bills were always endorsed in that way. They were afterwards despatched to King, King and Co. The clerks in the office were supposed to be entitled to receive the cheques addressed to them to get cashed. Omer Jamal was a clerk in witness's office for over four or five years, and was thoroughly acquainted with the practice. Witness had punished him by reducing his salary for one year. The words "Pay to Omer Jamal" were not in the bill when it left witness's hands. He did not make the entries that were in the bill at present, nor were they there when the bill last left his hands. The words "Omer Jamal, pay" were not in the body. He appeared to witness to be in the handwriting of the first accused. Omer Jamal is a large horse-dealer in Bombay, and witness had arrangements transacting business with him. The first accused was witness's clerk and knew about these transactions. Witness wrote to King, King and Co. to remit money to England in August last. They did so, and were duly credited. Witness had not previously authorised any of the prisoners to receive the money. He knew that was not so. He sent his pass book to be made up, and when it came back found that his pay for July had been credited to him. He received the cheque for Rs. 2,255-13-5.

Mr. W. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, said he committed the case to the Sessions. Three of the prisoners made a confession before him, which he took down in writing. No. 3 made a confession on the 18th December, No. 2 on the 20th December, and No. 1 on the 15th January, 1896. No threat or inducement was held out to any of the prisoners before he made the statement. The first witness, Balvant Ramchandra Dravid, was tendered as a pardon witness. He knew that was not so. He sent his pass book to be made up, and when it came back found that his pay for July had been credited to him. He received the cheque for Rs. 2,255-13-5.

Document B, they suggested that plaintiff's brother, who is a minor should join the partnership. But plaintiff refused likewise to sign Documents C presumably on his behalf. So here the alleged partnership which defendants alleged existed between the plaintiff and themselves did not come into existence at all. Exhibits 1, 3, and D came from the possession of one Jairam Giga. It is said that the partners having suspended business and their business and deposit their books with their man, Jairam, whom they asked to arbitrate between them. There was no reference written or otherwise, and no award. It comes out in the evidence that this man, Jairam Giga, was employed in Mr. Sorabji for defendants Nos. 2 and 3. Now Jairam says that plaintiff and defendants dep stead books No. 1. No. 3, and D with him at the end of 1898, or in the beginning of 1894, i.e., in Ashad 1949. Now this period there was no business going on. In 1949 there were two Ashads, the adluk Ashad and the ordinary Ashad. These two Ashads fell in June and July, 1893. How comes it then that in Exhibit 1, which is Exhibit D, there is an entry of Rs. 200, dated Ashwin Vud 8th 1949 (1st November, 1893), and of Rs. 103, dated Chaitur Sud 12th 1950 (17th April, 1894), relating to a period embracing the months of Ashad, when Jairam Giga says the books were deposited. This circumstance "inter alia" raises a suspicion in my mind that the defendants have had access to the books, and have been making alterations in the same, and that plaintiff has no entries in a single line in any of the books. Defendants Nos. 2 and 3 have denied the loan. I think the loan is proved, and if there is a discrepancy in the dates, the difference tells in the favour of the plaintiff. Defendants Nos. 2 and 3 have alleged partnership without admitting the loan proved by their own evidence, but they have failed to establish any partnership between plaintiff and themselves. My finding is that plaintiff lent defendants Rs. 300 in two sums of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 on the 13th October, 1892, and that there was no partnership between plaintiff and the defendants, although, no doubt, defendants made overtures for the same to plaintiff. Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 347 and cost. Professional costs to plaintiff's pleader against defendants Nos. 2 and 3 Rs. 30.

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The commission then adjourned.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 6th February:—

No.	Station from	Address in full as received.
33.7	London	Grove
1165	Batavia	Royohand
1110	Karachi	C J Barrows, State Musician
3097	Mirza Mungaim baukum	Mr J Lazarus
4736	Calcutta	Kaumann
911	Baroda Cant.	Mrs Craggs
1047	Poona	Homonjee K Sethna
3111	Bhavnagar	Seth Gani Moosa

THE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

IN the report of the pairs race in this regatta the results have been incorrectly given. In the "pairs" the preliminary heats were rowed on Wednesday, and resulted as follows:—

1st heat.—Hair and Young beat Pollard and Stephen by three lengths.

2nd heat.—Frost and Beaumont rowed over, Booth and Parr having scratched.

Final heat, rowed on Thursday.—Hair and Young beat Frost and Beaumont.

In the "fours," rowed on Tuesday, the crews were—

Mr. POLLARD'S FOURS.	Mr. STEPHEN'S FOURS.
Stroke A. G. B. Young.	Stroke A. H. Froom.
J. Pollard.	A. Stephen.
C. Frost.	W. Beaumont.
Bow W. A. Haig Brown.	Bow V. E. Booth.

Mr. Pollard's crew won by half-a-length.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship Meeting to be held between 9th March and 14th March 1896.

Gentlemen's Single Championship.—Entrance fee Rs. 10 Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year by the winner. Also a special prize, value Rs. 75.

Gentlemen's Double Championship.—Entrance fee Rs. 10 each. For Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 5 0, to be held for one year; and two special prizes, value Rs. 40 each.

The above events are open to the Services and Members of recognised clubs throughout India.

The best of three sets to decide each match. No vantage, games or vantage sets. The scoring will be deuce, vantage all, game.

The Lawn-Tennis Association Rules will otherwise be followed.

The entries close on 7th March 1896.

G. H. S. BOGGS,
Honorary Secretary, Lawn-Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana.

COLONEL BRUCE, Commissary-General in the Madras Command, is likely to be taking leave shortly, in which case Colonel Cooke the administrative Commissariat Officer in Burma, will officiate for him, and will probably succeed permanently to the post when Colonel Bruce retires next year.

FESTIVITIES IN REWA KANTHA.

THE opening of the "Pollen Musafarkhana" or Rest-House and the foundation-laying of the "Ommanney Tower" are thus described by a correspondent:—

The capital of the Rewa Kantha State, of Balasinor, ruled over by the Babi Nawab Saheb Manowarkhan, of the same family as the Nawabs of Junagbad and Radhanpur, winds itself on Monday two very interesting ceremonies, viz., the opening of a large Musafarkhana, Dharmasala or Rest-house, for the exclusive use of Mahomedan travellers, and the laying of the foundation-stone of a Clock-tower, to be named after Mr. H. T. Ommanney, lately Political Agent of the Rewa Kantha. Dr. J. Pollen, who performed both ceremonies, was received by the Nawab Saheb and Darbaris in a shamiana erected in front of the Musafarkhana. When all had taken their seats, Rao Saheb Premchand, the Karbhari, rose, and, on behalf of the Nawab Saheb, spoke as follows:—

Dr. Pollen and Gentlemen,—I believe the ruler of a territory has as much to look for the comfort and happiness of the travellers that come within his limits, as he has to do for the welfare of his own subjects, and simply with this very view, there being no previous arrangements for the lodgings of Mahomedan travellers, the foundation-stone of this "Pollen Musafarkhana" was laid by the Honourable Mrs. Basil Lang on the 25th December 1894. The building having been by this completed, we are assembled here this afternoon to witness the ceremony of its opening at the hands of our Political Agent, Dr. J. Pollen. I am glad to think that the well-known name of my kind and much friendly ruler be associated with this building of public utility, and to find that thereby the particular inconvenience experienced by Mahomedan travellers in point of a halt-house will be totally removed. It is hoped, Dr. Pollen, you will continue longer in this capacity, a great deal more will no doubt be done towards the comforts of the public in general, owing to the fact that he himself of his own accord takes a prominent part in such benevolent works, and that he naturally treats a great deal for the same in the minds of those with whom he comes in contact. This building affords every sort of convenience to travellers, for will suit the requirements of all kinds of travellers, and is meant to accommodate a good number of them. However, if any inconvenience is found it will be extended on the northern and southern sides, and consequently Mahomedan travellers will be relieved for ever from the painful necessity of looking for another building. Near it a water-post has been set up, and on its southern side a remnant of a masjid will now be seen, which I purpose to get re-built as my convenience, and, it is hoped, therefore, that the building in question will be a boon to the Mahomedan public. The name of Dr. Pollen has been so widely known all round, that a natural curiosity may arise in the minds of the travellers as to the lineaments of my friend. So to gratify this curiosity, a big photo of the gentleman is placed in the upper storey. Now, Dr. Pollen, will you kindly take the trouble to open this building, so that the travelling public may from to-day begin to take advantage of its use.

Replying in Hindustani, Dr. Pollen said he had much pleasure in complying with the Nawab's request, not on account of the name of the building, but on account of the public want it would fill—not the name—was the thing. Alluding to the mutability of Western names in Hindustani, he noticed the fact that the name of his old friend, Raja Lappa, who had been one of the Nawab's Prime Ministers, had degenerated into "popat," the Gujarati word for "parrot," and he should not be surprised if his own name gradually degenerated into "Poll." As to the many claims he fully appreciated the kindness and courtesy of the Nawab in naming the building after him. He then dwelt on the advantages a ruler of Native States enjoyed in his power of doing local good. The people saw the money of the State spent in their

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, great vision. The dimness of objects viewed through our glasses are reduced 50 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Rates from Rs. 25.—MARCKS and Co., 54, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PRASTON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A very fine assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington and Super-Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.

THERE has been a good deal more business passing during the past week in Cotton, more particularly for exporters' account, than of late, on about the basis of previous rates; but in our other principal produce markets there is but little change to note. A firmer tone has been noticeable in Wheat; but without any increase in activity or important change in prices; while in Seeds, transactions for export have been upon the usual moderate scale at previous prices, with the exception of Linseed which has sensibly declined in value. Exchange has become firm at advancing rates, and our closing quotations this evening are 5-16d. higher than those which ruled a week ago for Bank Paper, and 1/8d. for Credits. Money has been in much better demand, and the Bank of Bombay has raised its rates by one per cent. Government Paper advanced 11-16d. from last mail's quotations; but closes at a rise of 5-16 per cent. therefrom. Freights close dull with very little enquiry; and tonnage is offering to most ports at about 1s. per ton below last week's rates. There has been some increase in the demand for Imports this week; but without leading to any advance in prices of staple Manchester goods.

MONEY.—The demand for monetary accommodation in mercantile circles during last week continued to be little if anything more than moderate, as shown by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday; but the Bank's Cash Balance diminished rather more than in the week preceding, say, by some 26¼ lakhs, at 190 lakhs. The increase in trade requirements disclosed by the Return was about 30¾ lakhs, compared with 32¾ lakhs shown the week before, the principal item conducing to this result having again been Private Deposits, from which large withdrawals had again taken place, the addition to Bills Discounted having been considerably less than in both the two preceding weeks, while in Loans there was again a sensible reduction. In Government Deposits an increase of some 6¾ lakhs in the aggregate was shown at the Bank's head office and branches.

The demand for accommodation has meantime increased materially, and the Bank of Bombay has put up its rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened last mail-day firm in tone at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, with Demand in one direction at 1s. 2 1-32d. a little way forward, and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 1-8d. Little business of any kind was reported either way, and the market closed quiet but steady. Monday rates opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and improved to 1s. 2 1-32d., at which a fair amount was reported to have changed hands. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 2 1-8d. was quoted, but nothing much was offering. At opening the following day Bank Telegraphic and Demand were quoted at 1s. 2d., and improved to 1s. 2 1-32d., with a steady feeling in the market. Three months' sight Credits came out to a moderate extent, the rate having remained at 1s. 2 1/8d. throughout the day; while for Bank remittance the enquiry was very limited. On Wednesday rates were firm at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2 1-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 2 1-8d. to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount having been placed at the former rate. Later on quotations strengthened 1-32d. all round, and three months' sight Mercantile Paper was reported at 1s. 2 5-32d. Yesterday the tone of the market was steady, and Bank Telegraphic and Demand were quoted at 1s. 2 3-32d. with three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 3-16d. which rates were practically maintained throughout the day with a fair amount of business reported both ways. This morning the market opened firm at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. to 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a little having been placed at the former rate early in the day; but rates coming stronger from Calcutta, they hardened here, closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...	1s. 2 5-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	...	1s. 2 5-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 2 3-16d.
Do.	4 do.	...	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 2¼d.
Credits	3 do.	...	1s. 2¼d.
"	6 do.	...	1s. 2 5-16d.
Documents	3 do.	...	1s. 2 9-32d.
"	6 do.	...	1s. 2 11-32d.
Francs	3 do.	...	1·50
"	6 do.	...	1·50⅛

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm at opening last mail-day with the enhanced rate of 106¼ quoted for Cash and the 3rd instant Settlement, and of 106 1-8 for the March Account, at which rates closed with the same feeling. The monthly Settlement was made on Monday in a strong market, with closing rates at 106 3-8 for Cash and 106 5-16 for the March Account. Rates advanced further on Tuesday to 106⅜ for Money and 106 5-16 for Account in a steady market, at which level they left off. On Wednesday rates continued their upward course, and a further advance, say, to 106 11-16 for Cash, and 106 5-8 for March Settlement was established in a steady market, and at closing 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted at 106¾ and 106 11-16 in the two positions respectively. At opening yesterday the market was weak, and rates receded to 106⅜ for Money and Account; but before the close they rallied, and left off at 106 11-16 in both positions. The feeling was quiet to-day, with 106¼ quoted for cash, and 106 7-16 for the March settlement; but before the close, prices gave way, the final quotation having been 106 3-8 and 106 5-16 in the two positions respectively.

Municipal 5 per cent. loan is 6 per cent. higher at 130. Port Trust Bonds are 1¼ per cent. at higher, at 109.

SHARES.—Only a limited business has been reported in this market during the past week, but as far as the principal line of Mill Scrip is concerned prices generally where they have changed have ruled in sellers' favour. Compared with last Friday evening's quotations we note an advance of Rs. 70, in Imperial Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 25 each, in China, and Hyderabad; of Rs. 15 each, in Currimbhoy, Indian, and Queen; of Rs. 10, in Morarji Goculdass; of Rs. 5 each, in Sun, Swadeshi, and Western India; and of Rs. 3, in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 5 each, in Bombay United and Oriental; and Rs. 10, in Hindustan. In Presses Khangaum, are Rs. 35 higher; and Mofussil Rs. 10; and Volkarts, Rs. 5 lower. In Miscellaneous shares Phillips, are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been some increase in the demand for staple *Grey Goods* this week, without, however, leading to any improvement in values. Both dealers and up-country buyers have operated more freely on the basis of current quotations. Rates generally are the same as before; and Stocks about the same as last week. In *Bleached Goods* a fair business has been done at generally previous prices. In *Turkey Red, Dyed*, and *Printed Goods* only a small business has transpired at current quotations. There is no change in the position of *Locally-made* Goods, and rates are the same as before. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been 4,300 packages; and of *Local* 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady with a moderate business passing; but prices are all unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China were upon a larger scale in the middle part of the week, buyers having operated more freely, and a large business, say about 10,000 bales, took place with a small upward tendency in rates. Spinners here are willing sellers at current rates, and the market closed tight at the following official quotations.

Twist.....	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4½	to 4¾	per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	4¾	" 4 7-8	"
"	" 10s	" "	5	" 5 5-8	"
"	" 12s	" "	5¼	" 5 5-8	"
"	" 16s	" "	6	" 6 5-8	"
"	" 20s	" "	6¼	" 6 5-8	"
"	" 24s	" "	6¾	" 7	"
"	" 30s	" "	7 7-16	" 7 5-8	"
"	" 40s	" "	8	" 8¼	"

METALS.—A decline of 8 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper*, and of 4 annas in *Yellow Metal*; both markets having been steady at the fall, with a moderate business passing.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Powell's Duffryn*, ready in harbour, at from Rs. 22½ to Rs. 22¾ per ton. *Walton's Marthyr*, for January-February shipment, at Rs. 19 and February-March, of Rs. 18¼ per ton have also been placed; and *Davison's West Hartley*, for February shipment has been sold at Rs. 17¼ per ton. A cargo of Australian, for February-March shipment has been sold at Rs. 16 per ton, we quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley.....	Nil.
West	Rs. 20 per ton.
Australian	16. "
Powell's Duffryn...	" 23 "
Cardiff	" 22½ "
Japan	Nil.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Until the close of last week this market remained quiet in tone with a small amount of business passing, especially for account of local consumers, at a slight reduction in prices; but since then a steadier feeling has prevailed, and considerable transactions have been reported for shippers' account, while the Mills have been larger buyers, and the previous decline in rates has been recovered. The business done by exporters during the week sums up about 11,000 bales, consisting chiefly of purchases of ready new Domrawuttee descriptions, Bengal, and Broach (which is now beginning to come to market) and some contracts for new Dhollera-Bhownugger for May delivery; while the Mills have taken some 5,000 bales, all ready new Oomras and Bengal. This evening the market closed quiet in tone, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 66,500 bales, compared with 63,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 36,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; the excess in this season's arrivals of new Cotton compared with those of last season for the same period, being now 471,000 bales.

Monday's advices from the Cotton-growing districts reported a slight fall of rain in the Bengal circle since the last telegram, ranging from a few cents at Agra and Delhi to over 1½ inch at Cawnpore; otherwise, except at Bellary, where the weather was cloudy but without rain, the weather continued bright and seasonable over the whole of the Cotton area. Picking had commenced at Wadhwan, in the Dhollera circle, and Arrivals were expected early; and at Bhownugger, in the same circle, Cotton was arriving in small quantities.

The official telegrams from the districts received yesterday morning reported that the Cotton plants were showing bolls at Bellary; that at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the plants were a little improved by a westerly breeze; that picking was general in the Broach and Bhownugger districts, and that arrivals were increasing there, but at Broach slowly.

The following are to-day's quotations for fully-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	February	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		"	1⅞–3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	1 29–2 25-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	1 43–2 5-8d.
Bolatee, Fine	"	"	1 53–3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	1 75–3 1-8d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	"	1 81–3 7-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	"	1 98–3 4d.
Dhollera, Fine	May	"	2 13–3 3-4 i.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	2 24–3 5-8 i.
Do. Good	"	"	1 95–3 15-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	"	2 05–3 5-8 i.
Westerns	"	"	1 98–3 17-32d.
Broach, Fine	March	"	2 36–3 15-16d.
Do. Good	"	"	2 24–3 29-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	210,500	63,500
Barsi	237,500	93,000
Khandeish	186,000	94,500
Barsi and Nugger	40,500	10,000
Hingunghat	11,500	500
Persian and Sind	11,500	2,500
Broach	25,000	...
Dhollera	16,000	3,500
	738,500	267,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	67,913	38,515	59,182
From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.....	330,451	195,435	279,124
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week.....	33,061	9,030	14,297
From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.....	131,271	43,347	99,627
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,330	1,005	144
From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	5,211	5,701	8,531

WHEAT.—There has been a firmer tone in this market during the week under notice, and prices advanced slightly at the close of last week, making our quotations stand as follows; but there has been no increase in the moderate volume of business previously passing.

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-9-6	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-8-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 4-8-6	"
Red Delhi	" 4-7-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-1-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-6-0	"
Hard Red.....	" 3-9-0	"

SEEDS have been in moderate request throughout the week by shippers, the feeling in this market having been generally steady. The price of *Linseed* has given way four annas per cwt.; but other descriptions have not changed in value. We quote at closing this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-4-0 to " 7-5-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-13-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-10-0 to " 6-12-0	"
Gingelly, White.....	" 41-0-0 to " 42-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed.....	" 38-0-0 to " 39-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	52,894	66,358	82,035
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th February	343,804	384,903	433,662
Linseed for the week.....	55,962	85,969	74,476
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th February	117,017	182,893	244,748
Rapeseed for the week ...	10,785	12,631	47,282
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th February	31,447	83,451	138,378
Gingellyseed for the week	106,422	53,696	64,819
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th February	321,125	332,264	326,380

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	19,792	.....	92,744
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th February.....	72,168	85,662	452,332
Linseed for the week.....	50,022	18,080	53,168
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th February.....	167,733	87,394	255,287
Rapeseed for the week ...	6,000	5,004	34,313
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th February.....	180,608	94,423	156,970
Gingellyseed for the week	103,845	19,468	75,640
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th February.....	329,635	272,932	261,997

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Dublin 8—25 cases writing papers, M A M Shurufally, Nubia 8—25 cases confectionery, I B Sookhia; 11 cases confectionery, E Hussanally; 6 cases confectionery, A Chundaskhoy.
Kirkhill 5—20 kegs chemicals, M Munjee and Co; 9 cases confectionery, A H G Hussain.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Nubia 8—100 kegs chemicals, M Nanjee and Co.
Kirkhill 5—7 cases soap, A H Goolam Hoosein.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular 8—63 cases brandy, F F Khumbatta and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Carthage 8—4 cases medicine, and 119 cases provision, &c Treacher and Co.
Ras Elba 8—10 cases soap, S A S Dawood; 4 cases medicine, V Hirjee and Co.
Oronsay 8—47 cases confectionery, &c, H Mahomedally.
FROM BOULOGNE.
Carthage 8—31 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Carthage 8—12 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.
Europa 8—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Ardesir Bomanjee; 2 qrc-asks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee; 1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Imperator 8—5 cases papers, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 10 cases writing papers, M A M Shurufally.
Maria Teresa 8—5 cases papers, Holland Bombay Trading Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Rhenfels 8—12 cases brandy, Jamsetjee and Co.
Rothenfels 8—10 cases brandy, Jamsetjee and Co.
Ehrenfels 8—8 cases glassware, Societe Generale Mercantile.
Europa 8—4 cases glassware, Societe Generale Mercantile.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

896-94—Bhaishunkar and K—Shankergur Khoregur vs Kashigur and Hingurgur Khoregur and Co—Part heard.
308-95—Ardesir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjihora and another—In person.
337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janu Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.
444-95—R N Mota—Bhoy—Bhoongersey Nathu vs Walbai and another—In person.
147-111/6-95—Ardesir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walker and others—Ardeshir H and D. Craigie Lynch and Owen and Roughton and Byrne.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 4.

10 p.m.	74·2

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

6 a.m.	69·8
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	77·2
4 p.m.	76·9

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4 THE WEEK.
5 The Lord Reay Memorial

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A DESPATCH TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Reuter learns that Mr. Chamberlain has sent Sir Hercules Robinson a long despatch for President Kruger dealing with the grievances of the Britishers which, it is expected, will shortly be published.

REFORMS BY PRESIDENT KRUGER.

President Kruger has published Draft Bills for creating a Town Council at Johannesburg, and reforming education by permitting the teaching of English in schools.

TRIAL OF THE JOHANNESBURG REFORM COMMITTEE.

The trial of the Reform Committee has begun at Pretoria.

The evidence dealt with the taking possession of Johannesburg by the committee on the 30th December, and the issue of arms and ammunitions, and showed the existence of a special fund of £70,000, which the committee expended.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. RHODES AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes was closeted for two hours with Mr. Chamberlain yesterday afternoon.

LATER.

Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, was present throughout the interview, yesterday, between Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain.

The *Times* believes that the statement made by Mr. Cecil Rhodes was very full, and was accepted by Mr. Chamberlain as complete.

It is believed that it cleared the ground regarding the future of the Chartered British South Africa Company.

APPOINTMENT OF RESIDENTS.

Mr. Swettenham has been appointed British Resident-General of the Malay Federation; Mr. Treacher, Resident at Perak; Mr. Rodger, Resident at Selangor; the Hon'ble M. Lister, Resident at Sembilan Sungei; and Mr. Clifford, Resident at Pahang.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The death is announced of General Sir Charles Patton Keyes, G.C.B.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, left here, at 8 p.m., to-day.

MAHOMEDAN PROGRESS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

In reply to an address from the Mahomedan Association, which was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, this morning, his Honour said that Government had always felt it a duty to stimulate and help the improvement and well-being of the Mahomedan subjects, as it felt it to be its duty to stimulate and encourage emancipation of all other backward sections of the population. He was glad to find that the progress already achieved had been so large and substantial since he left Bengal in 1881. Sir Alexander Mackenzie added that they must remember that if they were to win permanently their share of the loaves and fishes of the State employment, their motto must always be "self-help is the best patron." Government would always be ready to second and reward their endeavours, recognising as it did the loyal spirit of their community.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

It has been decided that the Controller of Military Accounts of each Command shall have power to inaugurate the expenditure of permanent or recurring nature without the sanction of the Government, subject to certain limits.

A REPORTED RAID IN KAFIRISTAN.

Latest news from Cabul states that a raid has taken place on the south-west border of Kafiristan. Apparently, however, only very slight damage has been done, and the affair is regarded as a purely local rising in official circles.

ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS.

It has been decided that the Chief and Superintending Engineers, whose appointments were specially sanctioned for the Madras and Bombay Commands, shall be eligible for appointment to the Punjab and Bengal Commands when this course is considered desirable.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—Messrs. Benson and Grant have been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Heath are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of Colonels Christie and Heath are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. H. F. Wilkinson is appointed Superintendent, Railway Police, Mysore.

Military Department.—Colonel Henry is appointed A.Q.-M.-G., Bengal Command.

Colonel Dyce is appointed A.-A. G., vice Colonel Henry.

Captain Banks to be Station Staff Officer, first class.

The following officers of the Commissariat-Transport Department receive promotion in the Department:—Lieutenant-Colonel Yaldwin, Major Mansfield, Captains Cracroft and Hamilton, and Lieutenant Parker.

Consequent on General Collen having been placed on duty in England, the following officiating appointments have been made:—Colonel Maitland, Secretary; Colonel King Harman, first Deputy Secretary; Captain de Broth, second Deputy Secretary; and Captain Carden, Assistant Secretary.

The following officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—Second-Lieutenant Muttall, with rank of Lieutenant; and Lieutenants Anderson, Macaulay, Robinson, and Browne.

Promotions—Staff Corps—to be Captains:—Lieutenants Miles, Poulter, Dennys, Muspratt, Younghusband, Fowler, Moore, Chitty, Wilkins, Williams, Lye, Grant, Bingley, Ditmas, Waller, Murray, Poley, Drew, Pilleau, Edwards, Watson, Carrick, Smith, Harrison, Barkeley, Richardson, Low, Stuart, Waymouth, Ormsby, Erskine, Jephson, Griffin, Boisragon, Stainforth, Taylor, and Coles.

The following officers have been admitted to Colonel's allowance:—Beadon, Atkins and Marett.

The following officers have been permitted to retire from the service:—Major Bolton and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel O'Neil.

A HOCKEY MATCH.

POONA, FEB. 7.

A hockey match between the Poona Staff Corps and the 10th Bombay Light Infantry (who specially came from Satara) was played on the Gymkhana ground, this evening. The chief feature of the match was that the Native sepoys took part in it. They played a good game. The sides were twelve each. Both sides scored one goal each. No time was left to finish the game.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, FEB. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, left here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Hongkong, for Singapore, on the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3 11-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 108 1-8

3 per cent. Rentes 103

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117¾

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper... ..... 62 5-8

Bar Silver 30 13-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £48,600,000, increase £300,000; Public Deposits, £11,800,000, increase £1,200,000; Other Deposits, £32,000,000, decrease £1,400,000; Other Securities, £28,600,000, increase £100,000; Notes and Gold, £30,600,000; increase £600,000. The Bank's Reserve is 59 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 7.

Captain Thomas, Worcestershire Regiment, on vacating the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow District, on the 10th instant, is posted temporarily to the 1st Battalion of his Regiment at Aden, pending orders from the War Office as to his disposal. Captain Thomas has been granted nine months' leave out of India by the Bombay Command Order, No. 70, of the 31st ultimo.

Colonel Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, having reverted to general duty in the Bombay Command, on vacating the appointment of Commissary-General, Bombay Command, is posted to Mhow, with effect from the 12th December, 1895.

Captain and Adjutant Dudgeon, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, will be attached to the 20th Hussars at Mhow, to undergo a course of training prescribed by paras. 58 and 59, Staff College Regulations, 1890, from the 2nd proximo. He will travel at the public expense.

Surgeon-Lieutenant McDonald, Indian Medical Service, is transferred from the Deesa District to the Poona District on return of Surgeon-Captain Thomson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, 14th Bombay Infantry, from sick leave in England.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters Veterinary-Lieutenant Baldrey, Army Veterinary Department, is, on transfer to the Civil Veterinary Department, directed to proceed to Bombay and report himself to the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College. He will travel at the public expense.

The services of Veterinary-Captain Short, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Central Provinces and the Berars, having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India, he is, under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, directed to proceed on relief to the Madras Command, to which he has been posted.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Whittaker, 28th Hussars, is directed to proceed to England by the 31st March, 1896, on appointment to the Adjutancy of the 7th Yeomanry Brigade (travelling at his own expense).

Under instructions from the War Office, Major Moss, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is directed to proceed to Malta, on transfer to the 2nd Battalion as Second-in-Command, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain Murray, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, for one year (pension service thirteenth year commenced 6th February, 1896).

Major Hesketh, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade (officiating Superintending Engineer), Military Works Department, for one year (pension service twenty-fifth year commenced 2nd August, 1895).

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Rettie, 36th Field Battery, nine months, on private affairs, out of India.

Yorkshire Light Infantry (2nd Battalion)—Lieutenant Deas, nine months, on private affairs, out of India.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd Battalion)—Lieutenant Swift, twelve months, on private affairs, out of India.

Wiltshire Regiment (1st Battalion)—Captain Snow, nine months, on private affairs, out of India.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon-Colonel Bowman, Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, eight months, on private affairs, out of India.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—1st Class Assistant Surgeon Carvalho, three months; 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Gillispie, ninety days, on medical certificate in India.

20th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Major Macgregor, an extension of three months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Staff Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel Macbay, 26th Bombay Infantry, an extension of three months, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Worcestershire Regiment (1st Battalion)—Captain Wilkie, an extension from the 2nd March to the 1st June, 1896, on private affairs, out of India, in extention of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order, No. 388, of 1895.

THE LATE SIR TAKHATSINGJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FEB. 5.

At a crowded meeting of the Nagar Gymkhana, held this evening, Mr. Girjaprasad Hariprasad Desai presiding, it was resolved to send a letter of condolence and heartfelt sympathy to his Highness the Maharaja Bhavsingji for the sad and untimely death of Sir Takhatsingji. Other members of the Nagar community were also present.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, Ismailia and Gibraltar, with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Bartlett, Mr W
Bate, Mr James
Barlow, Rev and Mrs
Bell, Mr N Beatson
Bolland, Mr
Buckland, Miss
Cranksbaw, Mrs C
Cook, Mr, Mrs and family
Dowson, Miss E R
Harrison, Mr
Harrison, Mrs A V and 2 Misses
Haggard, Mrs and child
Morris, Mrs
Munro, Lieut D J and Mrs
Murdock, Col, R A
Nedham, Major E M
Nelson, Mrs
Nicholls, Capt H
Queripel, Mrs, A E, Miss and Master
Stanley, Mr
Withmeyer, Mr

FOR BRINDISI.

Behn, Mr
Bell, Lieut Beeston
Bidder, Miss
Dwhellin, Mr and Mrs
Hills, Mr C E, R A
Molme, Mrs H E
Kurpelos, Mr
Perria, Mr C
Richner, Mr
Ross, Surg-Col
Schmer, Mr S
Thomas, Capt E A D
Williams, Mr and Mrs

FOR ISMAILIA.

Ackerman, Mr and Mrs
Bradbury, Mrs S M and 3 Misses
Bradbury, Mr L
Brown, Mr and Mrs
Chick, Mr and Mrs
Cousens, Mr C B
Davis, Mr
Fowler, Mr
Hamilton, Mr, Mrs and child
Hart, Mrs and Miss M
Hart, Mr E A
Hatch, Mr and Mrs
Konigsberg, Mr and son
Ladlie, Mrs C
Langson, Mr
Mead, Mr
Povry, Mr and Mrs J T
Philander, Mr
Reeve, Mr
Smith, Mrs
Spalding, Mr Justice
Steel, 2 Misses
Stem, Mr H de
Steward, Mr
Thomson, Mr, Miss & Mas
Vernon, Miss
Winslow, Mr S
Woodbridge, Mr G H
Woolrich, Miss

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Condeos, Mr J

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Ganges, Capt T F Creery, 15th February, 1896.
For London—Mr W Bert.

Per s s Carthage, Capt M De Horne, 22nd February 1896.
For London—Mr Symonds, Mr and Mrs Tudball and child, Miss Bruce, Mrs Robson, nurse and infant, Mr J R M Westgate, Miss Beatty, Mrs Phillips, child and infant, Mr Campbell, Mr K K Boss; Dr and Mrs Bamford and inft, Mr and Mrs Skinner, and Miss Pratt.
For Brindisi—Mr W D Kilburn, Mr and Mrs Braik, General Brook, Mr Booth-Tucker and Secretary, Mr G Gladstone, Mr and Mrs Turnbull, Dr A Macpherson, Mrs J M Carpendale and child, Mr S Wylie, Miss Wylie, Mrs G A Robertson, and Rev J W Kinsman.

Per s s Sutlej, Capt W J Nantes, 29th February, 1896.
For London—Mr Lovett and Lady Margaret Lovett, and Capt and Mrs Leeshan.
For Brindisi—Mr W T Wood.

Per s s Shannon, Capt E Crewe, 7th March 1896.
For London—Mr T Foward; Miss Foward; Mr Foote and sons; Miss May Benson, Mr J B Spedding, Mr White-ney, Mr Bernels and infant; Mr R M Remfry; Mr J P Thomas, Mrs J M Templer and infant; Mr J S Dickson, Mrs Macalister, Mrs Hall and infant, Mr and Mrs Allardice; Mr, Mrs, and three Misses J S Beresford, Mr J S Sutherland; Mrs Gimblett and child, Lieut-Col Rawdon Reilly; Miss Pownall; Surg-Gen l and Mrs Turnbull; and two Misses Turnball.
For Brindisi—Rev V M Kinsman; Mr H Pottinger; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Hudson, and Mr S S Brittain.
For Aden—Capt J E Johnson, R A; and Sub-Conductor T Mellor.

Per s s Ganges, Capt T F Creery, 14th March, 1896.
For London—Mr A Martindale, C S; Mrs A Martindale; Mr W Bigge; Miss Cameron; Miss Harris; and Miss Swinton.
For Gibraltar—Mr and Mrs J R Clark.
For Brindisi—Mrs Aylmer.
For Venice—Mr and Mrs Clerk; and Mr and Mrs Maxwell Maynard.
For Port Said—Miss Brennan.

Per s s Caledonia, Capt W B Andrews, 21st March, 1896.
For Marseilles—Mr R Botelar; Mrs Ommanney; Hon J Macpherson; Mr R H Elliott; Hon Mrs Elliott; Mr and Mrs F A Nicholson; Miss Lechler; Mr and Mrs C H Hill; Mr A Mochony and child; Mr and Mrs Heath; Mr and Mrs Mochony and child; Mr and Mrs R Beech; Miss L Robson; Miss Robson; Miss Borlase; Mr R J Boyle; Mr and Mrs F J Komieson; Mrs Frank Goodwin; Mrs H Armstrong; Mrs E Penney; Mr and Mrs J Saunders; Mr H Lamay; Mrs J B Buchanan; Mr A K Patterson; Miss Patterson; Mrs R B Yates and child; Marchioness of Tweeddale; Miss Wilson; Mr Agnew; Mr S Tremearne; Colonel Sir W Shady Hudson; Miss Hudson; Mr and Mrs J Dalrymple-Hay; Major C Macdonald; Capt and Mrs Scott; Miss Lewis; Mr R B Major; Miss Major; Miss K Major; Mr and Mrs A A Campbell; Mrs Vereshoyle; Miss Bramwell; Mr J W Sweet; Mr and Mrs R A Malloy; Miss Malloy; Mrs C D Pendlebury; Mr F E Hulbert; Miss Elderton; Mr Hugo Kasz; Mr and Mrs J A Douglas and infant; Mrs FitzGerald; Miss Crimmin; Mr W S Sullivan; Mr W H Grimley; Mrs and two Misses; Mr and Mrs A V Phillip; Mr A Wood; Mrs McLeod; Mr W Prater; Mr E Ezra; Mr H Mitchell; Mrs R D Murray and child; Rev and Mrs H Goldsmith; Mr and Mrs Winter and child; Mrs Maitland-Winter; Hon Mr and Mrs E Gibson and child; Miss Rushton; Miss Lloyd; Miss Craigie; Major A K Sinclair; Lieut-Col and Mrs W H Browne; Mrs Horsfall and sister; Miss Knyvett and two children; Mr F C Barnes; Mr J A Apear; Mr S A Apear; Mr J A Daniell; Mr and Mrs Maxwell Maynard; Mrs Corry; Miss Corry; Mr W W Walton; Mr and Miss Wilson; Mr Dick Lauder; Mrs Thomson; Mrs Hardy; Bishop Thorburn; Miss Peck and child; MacDonald; Mr R L Mears; Mr and Mrs Rowland Hudson; Miss Boyd; Surg-Lieut-Col R A K Holmes; Mr E Watkin; Mr W H Lindsay; Mr T Benson; Mr J Worsley; Mr and Mrs Starkie; Mr and Mrs Archer; Mr Chard; Mr and Mrs A Stancot; Mr O Nevill; Mr Mohunlal Jivanlal; Col C A Bailey; Mrs Cobbe; Capt C Mardon; Mrs and J H Arbuthnot; Mr C Middleton Rogers; Mr and Mrs H W J Hill; Miss Hill; Mr and Mrs Disney; Mr Ingram; Mr and Mrs J Mayo; Mr and Mrs Mayo; Franklin; Mrs Haggard and child; Mrs C Martindale and two children; Mrs Lester and infant; Lieut C H Leveson; Mr T and Mrs Crossley; Mr Skinner and two children; Mr Brit; Mr J E Paul; Mr and Miss Hart; Col R H Martin; Capt Donaldson; Mrs Cosa Wyndham; Mr Banks; Mrs and Miss Candy and child; Mrs Andrew Speed; Mrs A C Duff and child; Mr and Mrs R Dowson; Mr G Miller; Mr, O'Gilvy; Mrs Hoskey; Col and Mrs W H Brown; Mr M J Saltpe; Mr and Mrs Kasim Hossein; Mr Dalton; Mrs Franks and child; Mrs Nie MacDonald; Miss Bouit; Mr H MacDonald; Mr and Mrs W S McClelland; and Lieut G O Rigby.

THE INDIAN MUTINY:

ITS ORIGIN, DIMENSIONS, AND MORAL.

BY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I.

THE Indian Mutiny, together with the war consequent thereon, forms a vast and complicated subject, abounding in details interwoven and intermingled. It may seem to form a tangled web; but yet it is capable of disentanglement. In the small space available to me, I can offer only a short summary. Such summary would relate to the circumstances amidst which the Mutiny arose—to the means whereby they were overcome—to their original and their proximate causes—to the character and extent of the event—to the moral deducible therefrom.

The circumstances may be thus epitomized. In 1856, the country now known officially as the Empire of India—then styled the territory of the East India Company and its allies, the Native States,—comprised an area of about one million and a-half of square miles, and a population of two hundred millions and upwards—nearly equal in these respects to Europe exclusive of Russia. It was ruled by an Imperial Corporation styled the East India Company under the control of the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain. The military possession of it was held by a European force of 35,000 men of all arms, about equal to a British Army Corps; by a Native Indian Army of about 300,000 men called sepoys, all British troops; and by a number of small Native forces belonging to the Native States, the allies of the Company, numbering, perhaps, 100,000 men in all. Thus the European troops were, relative to the Native British troops, as one to eight, or, relatively to the grand total of Native troops, as one to ten. The sepoy troops were divided into three armies, recruited in and attached to the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; the Bengal Army being as large as the other two. They spoke different languages, but they had the same groups of religion, and the same general ideas. Of the strategic points and arsenals and treasuries of the country some were guarded by European troops, some by Native troops. The sepoys had in many wars served the British Government with fortitude, endurance, and fidelity. Instances of mutiny among them had been known at all times during peace, but had never caused British confidence in the general body to be shaken. Up to the winter of 1856—whatever may have been said or written after the event—no Briton dreamed that a bolt was to fall from the blue and a thunderstorm burst over a continent.

During the winter of 1856-57, extreme fear suddenly arose among the Bengal sepoys regarding certain cartridges which the men were to bite, and which were supposed to be greased with animal fat. Mutiny occurred at several military stations and was suppressed. Threatening symptoms continued to break out. Danger was, indeed, apprehended, but British authorities in India had ever been accustomed to face that and surmount it. So up to May, 1857, very few authorities, perhaps, even no authority, imagined that any disaster of magnitude could happen. Such in the most sketchy outline were the circumstances.

On the 11th of May, 1857, startling news was flashed all over India by the electric telegraph. At Meerut (or Mirath), a large station in the upper valley of the Ganges, there was a force of European and sepoy troops. On the evening of Sunday, the 10th, the sepoys mutinied and fled. Though valour and aptitude have at most times and places characterised the British command in India, yet at the place and at the critical moment ineptitude and inefficiency were in command, and European strength was not properly employed to suppress Native mutiny. During the night, the mutineers reached Delhi, thirty-five miles distant, were joined by the Native garrison there, proceeded to the palace of the Great Mogul, and proclaimed as Emperor the living representative of the old Mogul dynasty.

The significance of all this was unmistakable. There must have been a conspiracy among the Bengal sepoys some 150,000 strong. The British authorities were, as usual, instant in grasping a situation of peril. At some stations, notably Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, the sepoy regiments were deprived of their arms, under the eye of Sir Robert Montgomery. At some places, particularly near Benares, a small European force beat four times its own number of mutineers. For the moment no considerable rebellion among the Native population ensued. But that also, as weeks passed on, began to appear in various quarters. In the Native States south of Delhi several sepoy garrisons were stationed, and these having mutinied marched on Delhi, whither mutineers from many British stations were flocking—after having in many, though not in all, cases murdered their European officers. Soon the Civil Government of the North-Western Provinces with its head-quarters at Agra was immured within the walls of the spacious fortress there. A similar fate befell the Civil Government and European garrison of Oudh in its head-quarters at Lucknow. The death of Sir Henry Lawrence there, and the subsequent defence, form one of the noblest among the many noble episodes of the crisis. On the other hand the operations of the rebel forces against the positions successively occupied by the British at Lucknow were the most skilfully designed and obstinately conducted proceedings during the war on their side. Thus the tide of mutiny and rebellion rose and spread till the whole of the middle and upper valley of the Ganges, the historic Hindustan, from Benares to the Punjab, was submerged, while the fortified positions of Agra and Lucknow were as islands in a surging ocean. An area of, say, 150,000 square miles of the very finest territory, the best in all India, with forty millions of inhabitants, was temporarily lost to the British Government. Further, the provinces of Benares and Behar, in the lower part of the Ganges valley, the territories of the Nerbuda valley to most of the Native States of Central India, and even to Rajputana were severely disturbed. The disturbance spread in a lesser degree to many parts of the Bombay Presidency, then governed excellently by Lord Elphinstone, and to Sind, in the lower Indus valley, then ruled energetically by Sir Bartle Frere. In the Punjab the British Government held its own indeed under Sir John Lawrence, but the large body of sepoy troops cantoned there either mutinied or were disarmed. In all India, the only parts free from disturbance were Bengal proper, Orissa, and the Madras Presidency. With a few most honourable exceptions the whole sepoy army of Bengal mutinied. The mutiny extended indeed to the Bombay Army, but did not make any head there; it touched the Madras Army but slightly. The centre of mutiny and rebellion was the newly-proclaimed Emperor at Delhi. He had with him a large force of sepoy mutineers, who brought to the rebel treasury the plunder of the many British treasuries under their guardianship when they mutinied. The season of the year, that of the periodical rains, was the very worst for British operations. Every week added to the peril of the Punjab, and if that famous Province, next door to Afghanistan, should fall, the moral effect upon India would be incalculable.

Such most briefly was the character and the extent of events. But the outline can give no idea of the tragical occurrences in many places, the murders at Delhi, the horrors of the massacre at Cawnpore—nor depict the efforts against overwhelming odds, the lightning energy, the heroic endurance—all exhibited on the British side. Errors, shortcomings, failures, there were, of course, on the part of individuals. But these paled before the courage, skill, promptitude, and resourcefulness evinced by the British Government in India and its officers as a whole, who were, indeed, as lions at bay.

The terrific crisis was surmounted in this wise. In the first place, a force of Europeans, cantoned in the Himalayas near Simla, marched upon Delhi, and routed a large body of mutineers that had advanced from the city. This force was not, however able to take the city by a *coup de main*, and had to encamp on the west side of it, thus commencing a siege, while the other three sides remained open to the enemy. This had, however, a moral effect, because the Indian world saw that the British Government really meant re-conquest. So the rebel efforts were concentrated in one city where, at all events, British power, if not as yet triumphant, was still militant in what became famous as "The Camp before Delhi." Then from the Punjab, under Sir John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence, were sent not only reinforcements but also newly-raised levies of natives from that Province. The material aid of the Punjabees was important; the moral effect again, was equally valuable as showing to the Indian world that the Government had still the means of replacing the sepoys. The Government of India at Calcutta, of which Lord Canning was the head, spared no effort to send European reinforcements to the distressed districts. European troops were brought up from the Madras Presidency, from British Burma, from Ceylon. A force of several regiments, on its way from England to China under the direction of Lord Elgin was diverted to India. The warship "Shannon" under William Peel appeared before Calcutta, and afforded a naval brigade for land service. Most timely advances were made by Havelock and Neill up the Ganges from Benares to Allahabad and on to Cawnpore. In August, Sir Colin Campbell arrived from England to assume the chief command in succession to General Anson who had died early in May. Most fortunately the rich and populous territories round the Governor-General's head-quarters were quiet. Large revenues still flowed in, the financial credit of the State was maintained. While the extremities of the body politic were trembling the heart beat tranquilly. Still, despite the constant impulse given to military movements, the clouds gathered thicker and darker over the British position and by the beginning of September the fate of British rule hung tremulously in the balance. But in the middle of September a decisive change supervened. Sir John Lawrence, at all risks to his own province in order to re-take Delhi, had despatched the final reinforcements to camp before that city—and had in his own words "gleaned his last man." On the 14th, General Archdale Wilson, commanding in that camp with John Nicholson and Neville Chamberlain, made his last throw and stormed with the most determined assault. The place was captured, though with difficulty, the Emperor was made a prisoner, the beaten mutineers fled, and the British authority in all the surrounding territories was restored. The back of the mutiny was thus broken, the extremity of the crisis was averted, and the overcoming of the dangers, though it might be protracted was in the end assured. Later in the autumn the first relief of Lucknow was accomplished by Havelock, Neill, and Outram. A further relief was necessary towards the end of November. Sir Colin Campbell, advancing from Cawnpore to Lucknow, released the beleaguered garrison and the European families imprisoned there. He was not, however, able to occupy the city or re-conquer the province just then. Meanwhile he left Outram with a small force in the suburbs of Alambagh. This position was for many weeks assailed by the rebels, and its defence forms another of the episodes of the war.

All this while, that is, since the arrival in June of the news from Delhi, the British Government in London under Lord Palmerston had been putting forth efforts of a unique character. In a few weeks full forty thousand men were despatched in sailing ships round the Cape of Good Hope to India, a distance of twelve thousand miles—the overland route not being then available for military transport. These began to arrive early in the winter, and before Christmas there was a European army in India fully sufficient to render the foundation of the British rule secure.

(To be concluded.)

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN GOA.

A NEW PRESS LAW FROM PORTUGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 5.

THE last mail from Portugal brings a decree regulating the Colonial press on the same lines as those in vogue in Portugal for some time past, but making somewhat stringent alterations which, though they may not strangle Colonial journalism altogether, will deter many from embarking on so perilous an enterprise. The Minister, in presenting the Bill for sanction to the King, says: "The liberty of the press, one of the powerful elements of the modern civilisation, may easily be turned to a terrible instrument of demoralisation and anarchy when the grave responsibilities resulting from them cannot be duly enforced. I therefore think it my duty at the present moment of our Colonial incressing development to submit to your Majesty the following project of a decree which regulates the press in Portugal. By applying the same to the colonies I propose to effect certain alterations counselled by the special circumstances of each Colonial society, where the indiscipline of the temperament corresponds with the impetuosity of passions without the efficacious means of repression which might dispense with the preventive restrictions as was desirable." His Majesty the King, after hearing the Secretary to the Colonies and the Consultation Committee, has sanctioned the measure, the chief provisions of which are as follows:—An editor must present himself before a district officer and give proofs of his abilities to edit a paper. When he gets a certificate of competency he must communicate with the Administrator of the Province at least eight days before a newspaper is started. In Portugal an elector who pays Re. 1-4 taxes can edit a paper, but in the colonies he must give security of Rs. 1,250, by depositing the money or giving approved securities. The existing newspaper editors must apply within a month from the publication of the decree in the *Boletim Official* for the certificate of competency. Though the press law promulgated by the Governor-General has been abrogated there is still martial law, and it is not likely that any editor will come forward to start a newspaper under the circumstances.

It is reported here that Mr. C.F. Henriques, ex-Administrator of Bardez, and son-in-law of the Viscount of Bardez, who was kept under custody on board the gunboat Rio da Lima, has been directed to appear before the War Council, and to appoint a pleader to defend his case. It is not known what are the charges under which he has to appear before the Council; but it may be safely anticipated that no advocate will come forward to defend the unfortunate man. If before the promulgation of the martial law, Mr. Sertorio Coelho could be arrested and put in a cell for defending the Rev. Alvares against the charge of sedition, there is little hope of any member of the legal profession coming forward to defend Mr. Henriques.

It is reported here that orders were received recalling the Duke of Oporto and the Governor-General, but it was telegraphed in reply that his Royal Highness was sick under the treatment of the medical officer of the gunboat Rio da Lima. As a matter of fact, the Prince is enjoying very good health. Further details of the engagement which took place on the 2nd instant at Satary show that some European soldiers were killed, and about ten wounded, who were brought here. One officer of cavalry, one sergeant, and 5 soldiers have died, and the remainder are also in danger. Of the engagement that took place at Sanguem, which was garrisoned by fifty soldiers, ten were killed, six of them being Europeans, and four natives. The arms and dresses of the Europeans were brought by the passengers' steam-launch to Pangim, while the arms and dresses of the native soldiers were taken away by the rebels. Three persons at Sanquelim have been arrested by Government troops as spies of the Ranes. On the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., between thirty and forty wounded European soldiers were brought to Pangim by the steam launch returning from Sanquelim. The Government at once caught hold of fourteen boats belonging to Salsette boatmen and sent them to Sanquelim with the baggage, and ordered all the force in different provinces to return to Pangim in order to be in readiness to be sent to Satary or to some other station which is not known yet. It is reported that a meeting of the Government Council was held with a view to raise the suspension of the guarantees at Velhas Conquistas, but the result has not transpired.

THE retirement of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, V.C., which was gazetted on the 8th of last month, observes an up-country paper, recalls to remembrance the episode of Korke's drift during the Zulu war of 1879, for which he won the coveted decoration. Of his companions in arms, Major Bromhead died at Allahabad a few years ago; so that Major Chard, V.C., now at Singapore, is the only one remaining on the active list of the officers who conducted the desperate defence on that memorable occasion. Another medical officer who gained great distinction in South Africa, and has just passed to the retired list, is Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. McGann, whose services were very conspicuous during the Boer war a couple of years later. The death of the commander, and the circumstances under which that war closed, were not favourable to the bestowal of decorations, or it is no secret that Dr. McGann would have received the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at Laing's Nek and the Ingogo river, and his devoted attention to the wounded under a heavy fire. Other retirements in the senior ranks of the Army Medical Department that are impending during the current year are those of Surgeon-Major-Generals Farquharson, Warren, Giraud, and Colahan. The last named, who goes first, may be probably succeeded at Dublin by Surgeon-Colonel Preston from Hongkong.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 17.

WE can think of nothing this week but of war and war's alarms—chiefly indeed of the latter, for our gentle souls shrink from the reality. That instinct with which our sex is largely endowed—we call it insight—told us that England and America would not fight, and they did not, though the world of men stood hushed and silent, waiting for the row to begin. Next comes Dr. Jameson riding off with his volunteers to help the Uitlanders to assert themselves and gain rights which they declared were too long withheld; but that brave warrior was not supported, and had to surrender a discretion or to President Kruger. Again, the wires quiver with messages which before the days of the telegraph would inevitably have brought us fully accoutred into the field, to fight someone or other, if not President Kruger, then that most audacious German Emperor, who lifts his hand, not to help his grandmother out of a difficulty, but to pat the Boer Chief on the back. Thank Goodness, things have settled down somewhat, and war cannot arise now without some fresh aggravation in some other quarter.

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President Kruger says that the Uitlanders have a certain sort of suffrage. After two years' residence in the Transvaal, they can vote for the second raad, or lower house, but they are not admitted so easily into the political Government of the Republic. "I know," said the President to an interviewer last August, "neither foreigner nor Afrikander; I know only good people and bad people. . . . . We cannot let people in without proving them. We let them in before the war, and therefore the war came, for it was people let in on this easy plan who misled the English Government into coming in and annexing us." It is too bad to think that the belief is expressed in many American papers that our Colonial office was not ignorant of Dr. Jameson's impending invasion. One paper says: "Had Jameson only succeeded in his perfidy there would have been the silence of delight from Salisbury and Chamberlain. Defeat and disgrace in Africa following announcement of the Venezuelan Commission must make the year a trifle trying for the chagrined statesmen." Is the writer vexed to see these statesmen taking it all so calmly? "It is not the less so on account of the now known fact that the Boer republic had sought and secured promise of protection from Germany. When in July last an English taunted Kruger with treason to 'African unity' if he should seek moral support anywhere but in England, the Boer replied: 'Suppose England wanted to cut my throat.'"

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It is a pity that such shocking want of confidence should have been displayed. Does not this American writer know quite well that every effort was made by the Colonial Office to stop Dr. Jameson's raid? The fact is gold is now as ever the one temptation that directly or indirectly few people can resist. We could write columns on the moral aspect of the greed for gold that draws, those who have not much to lose, to the gold mines, and that induces those who can't burn their boats to put money into watered shares of fabulous gold mines and risk reputations and ruin. However, we will hope that nothing worse will happen than the infliction of punishment sufficient to bring the hot-headed raiders to their senses.

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We must not allow ourselves to be so wrapt up in international difficulties as to neglect our personal appearance. The hair is by no means easy of arrangement in the fashions now prevailing. A graceful negligé must be attained, and yet this must not develop into absolute untidiness. We quite agree with a French writer on fashions, who in 1775 declared that the art of dressing woman's hair was nearly allied to genius, the coiffeur should be a poet, a painter, and a sculptor. This year the coiffeur must be fluffy and large, but not covering the ear as in 1894-95. The hair is waved all round, even the chignor or back arrangement is waved, some bands of the hair are detached in front to curl over and decorate the forehead, and very often a ribbon is artistically tied round the head to accentuate this division. Some fashionable ladies have ventured to cut their hair short and wear it in close curls all over the head. It is certainly one of the prettiest styles for a small well-set on head. Bear think of the dreary time the wearer must live through if she decide to let her hair grow in order to adopt some other method. I know a lady who, twelve years ago, cut her hair. She was young then, and the style suited her perfectly. Now she wishes to wear her hair in more sedate fashion, but she cannot make up her mind to go through the trying transition period. The only way to obviate the impossible condition would be to wear a wig, but that would be to her such an enormity that she will not adopt it even for grande toilette while her own hair is lengthening. What can she do, but grow old as gracefully as she can with short locks.

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A fashion which you in India cannot comfortably adopt, is the very high and full neck-trimmings. They are quite enormous now and made of every kind of material—fur, lace, velvet and ribbon ruching. These trimmings come so high that often one can see nothing lower than the nose and eyes of the wearer. Flowers will continue to be worn for evening wear as well as in hats. The chief novelty is that they will be perfumed as much according to nature as possible. The blood red day and evening wear remains in. Large flower-patterned soft silk is much worn for the house, very little trimmed, as the design does not bear the intervention of lace easily, without losing its chic appearance. They say, that I cannot believe it, not having had ocular proof, that the big sleeves are going out. Some people think that there is some verse of scripture against them. They certainly could not develop any further.

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The Princess of Wales has become a cyclist, that is, a tricy

THE PLANE-TREES BY SPRING-GARDENS.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, the creator of our Victoria Gardens, writes to the editor of the "Times", on the impiety of wicked men who have hands on the Plane-Trees in London:—

SIR,—When in ancient Rome the wayfarer over the Palatine-hill saw that any hurt had been done to the sacred cornel tree growing there, at the very centre of the Romuleian city, he at once set up a warning shout that was echoed back from the six surrounding hillsides, and hurried up all the people from the Forum below to avert by bountiful libations of water the direful consequences that he felt the stigma of the sign presaged. The waltzes of the sacred fig-tree in the Comitium, abutting on the Forum, was watched with like anxious piety. This profound reverence for familiar and popular trees is everywhere characteristic of the Aryan races, and to this day forms a chief part of the religion of the Hindus, who firmly believe that the man who successfully plants a tree renders most acceptable worship to the Deity and lives long, a superstition that has from the most ancient times been a source of infinite solace to travellers in India.

I feel, therefore, that I shall not in vain ask you to lay the drawn attention through the columns of "The Times" to a distressing and bitter, and for many lifeenshattering, injury that has quite heedlessly—I am sure, been done to a most graceful and gracious group of plane-trees ("Platanus occidentalis") in St. James's Park, one of the very finest natural embellishments of the park, and historically interesting also from being, in a representative sense, the last trace of "the Spring gardens," as laid out, if not from the time of Elizabeth (for the American plane was not introduced into this country before 1640), at least from that of Charles II. You will, I feel sure, extend this consideration to me, even at a time when the usually sane Teutonic races are everywhere throughout the world anxiously preoccupied with the alarms and excursions excited by the seemingly mad conduct of two of their highest and most responsible leaders and one of their popular heroes. Indeed it begins to look as if, after 1,900 years, Great Panstill lives, and had passed his prayer horn round from Washington and the Rand to Berlin, and that, so far from the old oracles being dumb, the aimless maiming of these plane-trees was portentous—absit omen!—of the extraordinary political perturbations that have ever since aggravated the customary miseries of mid-winter in England.

I hope this reflection will not be thought to savour of frivolity. The truth is that, deplorable as is the thing perpetrated on these handsome and elegant trees, it is irreparable. They can never, not in a century, again be what they were a few weeks ago; and the only remedy would be to replant the group for the benefit of our great-grandchildren! And in the next place, however strongly I feel on the subject, I would desire to write as amiably as possible regarding it, for we all owe a debt of abiding gratitude to those who have been engaged during the past 20 years in laying out the public parks of London; while nowhere has their habitual sound sense and good taste been more happily displayed than in the ornamentation of St. James's Park. George IV. first transformed it, or all of it between the rigid lines of the Mall and Birdcage Walk; from the formal garden Le Nostre made of it for Charles II., into the fair, and, in certain states of the atmosphere, absolutely enchanting natural sylvan scene it has ever since presented. For the soft verdure of its undulating turf, the glory of its interlaced trees, and the loveliness of its radiant expanse of winding water, it is a matchless example of the native English art of imaginative landscape gardening; an art the inspiration and despair of every civilized foreign country, as witness the Petit Trianon at Versailles, "the English Garden" at Munich, and the Imperial garden at Laxenberg, near Vienna.

Even Le Notre seems to have spared "the Spring Gardens" from the incursion of one of those long raised lines of trees—a continuation of "the Mall"—with which the French, from the time of Louis XIV., have defaced so much of the romantically diversified landscape of France. When the present trees were planted there I am unable to say. The Oriental plane had reached the French side of the Straits of Dover before the time of Pliny, while the Occidental variety first brought here in the reign of Charles I., at once became widely cultivated among us, not as a timber tree, but for its noble appearance, its wide-spreading shade in summer, and the freeness with which the light and heat of the sun passed through its airy and elegant branches in winter. The Hebrew prophet, in comparing the Assyrian Empire, at the plenitude of its power, to the plane-tree, says:—"I made him fair by the multitude of his branches so that all the trees of Eden that were in the garden of God envied him." When Darius passed through Lydia on his way to Hellas he was presented by "Pythius, the son of Atys," with the model of a plane-tree in gold; and his son Xerxes, when on the same bootless march, saw near Sardis a plane-tree of so stately and beautiful a growth, that he halted his army to worship it, hanging its pendulous branches with gold ornaments, and placing a company of "the Immortals" to keep guard over it. The tree loves a rich and humid soil, such as it finds in Spring-garden by "Milk Fair," where the magnificent trees of but yesterday were ever reminding the passer by of the plane grove in the rippling precinct of the temple of Jupiter Statius at Labranda; and one in particular, almost rivalling in magnitude the great plane-tree within the enclosure of the South Kensington Museum, would constantly send one back, for the vision of its full beauty, to the exquisite music and picture of the time in Homer (Il., ii., 307) descriptive of the plane-tree at Aulis. Only, in spring-gardens the alter was replaced by a rad water-cart, into which the water from the stand-pipe beneath the tree was always rushing. But even so it was a fresh delight each morning, noon, and evening to contemplate that splendid plane, the loftiest of the grove, with its towering head of bright green leafage and soft grey trunk with the red water-cart in the cool shade of its ample lightly waving branches, and the turncock standing by leisurely listening to the mingled murmurs of the flowing water and of every air of the summer heaven that breathed through the high canopy of refreshing vine-like leaves outstretched above him; the soft zephyrs in the autumn time often rising to a moulting still lulling swell coming up from the fairyland of sunset to the west. The serenity of St. James's Park is in truth its highest charm. Its ways are ways of pleasantness and all its paths are peace; and to no spot within it did this praise attach more than to the grove of luxuriant plane trees—each one of a grace beyond all grace possible in art—which flourished in pristine happiness down to the close of this year by spring-gardens. As a part of the old Spring-gardens the spot has also some most interesting historical associations. Henry VIII. is said to have first had them laid out. The elegant-minded, but somewhat unfortunate, Charles I. is said to have refused to have on the way to his execution in Whitehall, and to have remarked that they were planted by his brother Prince Henry; and William III. a successful "Dr. Jim"—is said to have had a tea-house put up for himself in them. Moreover, as the grove existed to the end of the past year it was not only of perfect beauty in itself, but served to in some measure screen from view the whole western side of the Mall de new buildings of the Admiralty. But all this has now been changed. The comeliness and forest amenity of the grove has been brutally marred by indiscriminate and wholesale lopings. It has been ruined beyond all recognition of its former solidity and grace, and so ruthlessly that the very trees themselves seem to writhe under the sense of the cruelty, indignity, and humiliation inflicted on them. It is dreadful to think that any one should have been betrayed into such a blunder after all the intelligent and sympathetic care liberally lavished on our Parks during the present generation; and every step should be taken to prevent the possibility of its repetition. I hope this letter may prove not one of the least effective. The radical reparation would be to replant the grove, but, unfortunately that would completely expose the new buildings of the Admiralty to view from almost every part of the Park, a consummation most devoutly to be deprecated. There is in short no remedy but to truculently suggest that some one should be hanged, and, while one is about it—every body! It was the practice in ancient Rome, the day before the Ides of May, for the Vestal virgin to throw the images of green bowing rushes, from the Sublician bridge into the yellow Tiber. It was apparently a weakened survival of a yet more ancient and robust practice of throwing all men on reaching their 60th year into the river; and it should be revived as a rule of the British public services, providing that any official who had in the course of his service committed a blunder under the category of "sheer cussedness," and not otherwise punishable, should on reaching his 60th year, not be superannuated on some intricately calculated fraction of his full pay, but be forthwith led off to the lethal chamber of the Dogs' Home at Battersea.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

St. Hilary's Day.

'Times," Jan. 17.

LOYALTY.

Be it understood, the word loyalty does not apply specially to the reverence due to a crowned head; it may mean faithful to a king or queen, but it means likewise faithful to plighted love or duty, faithful to an aged parent, a loved husband, or a dishonoured friend. In all such cases, it may be said he loyally performs his duties. The same loyalty exists, and, perhaps, more strongly, in the female mind, who, if she is a good wife, most loyally fulfils her duties, often too fortuitful of self, and sometimes sacrifices her life to save her husband. It is not well to particularise, or we could point to a withered man, in high position once, who sought to retain his seat in Parliament many years ago, but was defeated. The defeat brought on not only low fever, but delirium, and the physicians said his end was approaching. His wife most loyally eased his pillow, and never left his bedside for five weeks. He recovered, and when the arm of love once more embraced her, he found she was but a skeleton—her loyalty killed her, but her last utterances were, "My husband lives," as if she had only performed a duty. She died, however, and her husband mourned, as only a fond heart can mourn. For years his mind was deranged. He recovered, however, and occupied a high judicial position. Sympathy and love make people loyal to each other. It is a sympathetic regard that people of this country feel for Queen Victoria. In the turbid passions of he multitude, when denouncing the ways of Parliaments, and especially the action of the Lords, not a word has been said against the throne on which a woman sits—a woman who will be remembered after many a king in the annals of history than any Queen of modern date. Now be it understood, there is a strength in weakness. That our Queen is modest, and even timid, to a certain extent. She is weak, but her friends are strong. Had she had masculine proclivities, the people might not have been loyal to her; but her weakness and virtue gave strength to loyalty—a strength she has ever maintained. Do women of the present day expect loyalty from their friends and associates? If they do, they must be modest. If they try to exhibit the strength of man in mind or body, they must bear the ills of life as man does; they must fight their own battles, look not to the lords of creation to succour them, but, as the Yankee song says, "Paddle their own canoe." Whereas when weakness and virtue are close companions, woman have always been around them who are loyal to them, and the annals of the knight-errant days have not entirely passed away.—(From Mr. N. M. Lungrana's Note-Book.)

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer a perfumery, for Rowlands Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless substitutes.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. JUSTICE SALE delivered an elaborate judgment in Calcutta on Tuesday in what has been familiarly referred to as the Great Hasehisch case, in which a Greek named Papanikita—literally "the Son of the Priest Nicholas"—sued the late Collector of Customs and the Secretary of State for enormous damages on account of the detention of two tons of dried hemp flowers and resin. His lordship found for the defendants on every issue and dismissed the suit with costs. This very favourable result was in great measure due to the acumen displayed by the legal advisers of the Crown. The analysis of the plaintiff's story by the Advocate-General was one of the most masterly performances ever witnessed in the High Court.

JUTE says the Calcutta paper is undergoing steady, though not perhaps rapid, extension in Assam beyond the Bengal frontier, and there seems no reason to fear that the increasing number of mills in Calcutta will fail to find the fibre required to feed them. Population is commencing to press on the land in some parts of the province at a rate which has surprised even those who know it best, and the historical apathy of the Assam cultivator is beginning to be disturbed. As the competition for land develops new products will have to be grown, and in many parts of the districts jute will probably be the staple chosen to follow rice and mustard, which are at present with a little sugarcane and tobacco, the only crops which the Assamese care to cultivate.

THE tea planters in Assam have, like the cultivators in Northern India, been bewailing the absence of rain, which is greatly required for the tea gardens. The rain that fell last week did some little good, but was very insufficient for the real requirements of the crop, and it was only partially distributed.

A TELEGRAM dated Quetta, 4th February says: Umra Khan arrived here to-night, accompanied by a small armed escort from the Amir. He was met at the station by a motley but not enthusiastic crowd. Immediately on alighting he commenced praying. He leaves here on Thursday next *en route* to Mecca. He is vouchsafed safe conduct through India.

THE Madras Government has again addressed the Government of India on the subject of creating six additional subordinate Judgeships with the object of affording a training ground in civil judicial work for junior civilians, and has requested to be informed whether these are insuperable financial difficulties operating against the adoption of the scheme.

IN the Collectorate embezzlement case Mr. Bradbury, the District Sessions Judge, confirmed on Saturday the conviction and sentence of three and a half years with fine passed by the lower court on the appellant, Abboy Sircar. The entire yearly revenue of Rs. 13,000 paid by the French Government to the Collectorate from 1882 to 1894 was misappropriated by the prisoner, with other big sums paid by landholders amounting over fifty thousand rupees.

AT a public meeting held recently in Gouriburee, Calcutta, under the presidency of Babu Ramlaisur Poroll, resolutions were passed authorising the Empress of India's Statue Memorial Committee to raise funds for the following objects:—"Starting charitable institutions for the relief of the poor and others, erecting a statue of the Queen-Empress in Calcutta; founding a free technical and industrial institute to mark their loyal appreciation of the beneficent rule of their great Sovereign."

THE *Madras Mail* understands that there is no truth in the statement that the office of the Commissary-General, Madras, will be transferred from Bangalore to Cotacamund in April next. No provision for this move has been made in the Budget, and for financial reasons it will probably not take place till next year.

WE learn that the Maharana of Dholpur has bought from General Tillard Caerlaverock for the sum of Rs. 80,000. On the conclusion of the transaction the native Princes holding property in Ootacamund will be H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Mysore, the Maharajah of Vizianagaram, the Jaghirdar of Arnee and the Maharana of Dholpur.

A RUM us is afloat that all the Moslems of Ceylon are about to collect a very large sum of money in order to send a memorial to the Amir of Afghanistan, stating the grievance of Mr. Abdul Hamid against the Ceylon Government, and praying the Amir to intercede with her Gracious Majesty the Queen, and obtain some superior appointment for him in Ceylon or some other British Colony. "In case of failure in this, people conjecture that Mr. Abdul Hamid will proceed to Constantinople, enter the Sultan's Army, and serve under him."

From the 25th to the 31st ultimo, 2 Europeans, 2 Eurasians, 13 Native Christians, 255 Hindus and 46 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 320 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 315. The deaths are thus classified:—17 from measles, 107 from fevers, 31 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, and 104 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·2 per 1,000 per annum.

IT has been decided to maintain the Bacteriological laboratory connected with the General Hospital, Calcutta, the original idea of abolishing it owing to the expansion of the Agra Laboratory having been abandoned.

THE Committee of the European Civil Service Association, Calcutta, have passed resolutions regretting the intention of the Bombay Branch to discontinue the movement in the Western Presidency having original support, and the Committee consider that the Association and its branches should be continued at all costs and that the Bombay Committee be informed that proposals for reconstituting the Central Committee and all its branches on a more satisfactory and permanent basis are now being considered. A general meeting will be called to consider the proposal to accomplish this.

THE Right Hon. Earl Spencer, much enjoyed his brief visit to Darjeeling, and on the morning of his return to Calcutta went first of all to Jellapahar before breakfast where he saw Mount Everest and the Kinchinjunga group to perfection and then after breakfast accompanied by Mr. Greer, the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Alex. Scott, the well known landscape artist, rode to Tiger Hill. His Lordship was so much impressed with the glorious effects he saw there both looking towards the plains and also towards the Snowy Range that he there and then commissioned Mr. Scott to paint him pictures of these views. Previous to trollying down the line Earl Spencer caught sight of the little native school at Jore Bungalow, near Ghoom, and went in. The little children sang "God save the Queen" in Hindi, which so charmed his Lordship that he told them through Mr. Greer, who interpreted, that he would certainly inform the the Queen-Empress of the pleasure they had given him. The Earl and Countess Spencer arrived at Calcutta on Saturday from Darjeeling and are at Government House. They leave in the P. and O. Churan for Colombo.

THE annual return of the Director of Military Education in India shows that in 1895 the general results of the examinations of British officers were less favourable than those of the previous year, the percentage of passes being 81·6 as compared with 83·6 in 1894. It is stated that the number of officers who went up for examination was reduced by reason of the Chitral expedition; probably the absence of certain picked men has also kept down the percentage of successful candidates. Out of the total number examined last year, five were "distinguished" in all four subjects, and of these one belonged to the Staff Corps Cavalry and four to the Staff Corps Infantry. It is also to be remarked that the lowest percentage of failures is the 5·5 of the Staff Corps Cavalry, and the highest 41·9 of the Royal Artillery. Colonel E. C. Hart reports an improvement in the subjects of tactics, field fortification, and military topography; and with regard to military law deprecates a tendency observable in many officers to devote too much of their limited time while under instruction to reading this subject to the neglect of the others which are of greater practical importance.

BY an Imperial Decree, issued on the 3rd instant, Chau Paochen, Governor of Hunan, is handed over to the Board of Punishments for having sent a memorial to the Throne, without passing compliments to his Majesty the Emperor.

MR. RHODES MORGAN, who has just returned to Cotacamund from Central Africa with some months of his furlough to credit, has contributed an interesting paper on the "Game of Central Africa" to the *Field*, and another on Central African Forestry to the *Indian Forester*.

THE Danish Naval Estimates of 1896 amount to 6,851,848 crowns for the ordinary chapters, and 626,200 crowns for the extraordinary chapters. For continuing the *Skjold* (2,160 tons), now in hand, a sum of 200,000 crowns is provided, and the same sum is allotted for the laying down of a cruiser of the *Lindormen* type (1,500 tons). Other votes are of 180,000 crowns for two first-class torpedo-boats, and 863,200 crowns for repairs to the training brig *Ornen*; the armourclad *Helgoland*, which is to receive new boilers; the corvette *Dagmar*, attached to the hydrographic service, and the gunboat *Falster*, which is to be provided with new boilers. There are votes also for the purchase of Maxim guns and machine guns, for the commissioning of an improved training squadron (800,000 crowns), and for pilotage.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S REPLY.

THE Hon. Sir James Westland, in reply on the debate at the Viceregal Council Meeting on Monday said:—I am hardly able to accept for the Government of India the position which the hon. member who has addressed us last has described for us. He evidently thinks we have entered upon a course of crime, that we are thoroughly conscience-stricken, and that we will withdraw at the last moment from the commission of that crime. The fact is that the questions which have been discussed in this Council, and the questions upon which this matter hinges have been for a long time before our earnest consideration. The matter has been discussed by us from all points of view, and I don't think that any new fact has come before us since the Bill was introduced—with one exception, and that is the extraordinary line of attack which has been adopted in Bombay. It has been suggested that the result of our measure will be the relief of the rich from taxation and the imposition of new taxation upon the poor. Such a statement is an utter travesty of the true state of things. I ought to mention to the Council that this morning we received four additional protests from Bombay which were too late for circulation, but it is right that the Council should know that those communications have unravelled, I think, the whole protests—a large number of them—have been largely instrumental in determining the character of the opposition in Bombay, but I should have been able to attach greater value to their contents if their authors had been able to study the question from both sides, and had not so absolutely followed the extraordinary line—the false line—of argument which has been set forth as the case for Bombay. I hope that when the Government of India explain before them the considerations which I shall put forward before the Council to-day they will see that there are two sides to that question, and that the Government, on that particular point, is not striving after such and taxing the poor, has a great deal to say for itself.

EQUALITY OF EFFECT OF THE TAX.

A great deal has been made out of arguments based on the comparison of the total amounts of taxation as they stand at present, and as they will stand if the Bill passes into law. It is said that we are adding so much to the Indian portion of the duties, and reducing so much from the Manchester portion.

The use of percentages in a comparison of this kind is a very specious but a singularly fallacious argument; and I may be permitted to take an example from an operation which arises very frequently in the ordinary course of our business. We have a class of pensions which we call political pensions, because they arise out of the political relations of the Government of India, and we have frequently on the death of a pensioner to divide the pension among heirs. I will assume that we divide a pension of Rs. 40, so as to give one heir, A, Rs. 10, and another B, Rs. 30, but it is afterwards brought to our notice that their claims are equally good, and we therefore alter the division to Rs. 20 and Rs. 20. What would we think of B putting in this argument—

"You admit that you have no right to diminish the aggregate, and that you have no right to give to A more than you take away from me. But the fact is that though you have diminished my share by only 33 per cent. you have gone and increased A's by 100 per cent., which is obviously grossly unfair."

Is not a parallel case to that in the present matter exactly of this nature? It is alleged that though we have reduced the taxation on Manchester goods by 37 per cent., we have increased that on Indian goods by 300 per cent. The two figures are percentages of utterly different totals, and are, therefore, not capable of comparison, and the only answer we can give is that the real question is whether the result attained is or is not equality of incidence, and that if the result is equality of incidence, it is beside the question to discuss comparisons arising out of the process by which that equality has been attained.

And so also with reference to the corrections which the Bombay Association have made in the figures presented in Council in introducing the Bills. I noted at the time that we were without proper statistics of this production, and my figures were really based, slightly, on previously published information obtained in Bombay eighteen moths ago. The millowners have much improved their information since then, and when they estimate that they will have to pay 18 lakhs to assume that I can consent to do so. I can only say that I accept their figures for present purposes, but that they in no way affect the principle of the Bill. Let me take annother illustration, for illustrations often explain matters better than arguments. I will suppose that I am introducing an Import Tax of one per cent. I estimate it will produce 10 lakhs of rupees, and included in that estimate is a sum of Rs. 10,000, being the proceeds of the one per cent. tax on millowners' income, which I reckon of 10 lakhs. The millowners come to me and say, "Your estimates are too small,—our joint incomes come to 20 lakhs, and the tax you will get is not Rs. 10,000, but Rs. 20,000." It seems to me that all I can say is, "Gentlemen, I accept your correction on a matter which I admit you are better informed than I am, and I will correct my figures accordingly." But supposing they were to go on to say, "You reckoned upon getting only Rs. 10,000 from us, and therefore we claim that the tax upon our incomes should be one-half per cent only, so as to reduce that sum, and not one per cent. I do not see how I could possibly admit the contention. I would have to point out that the question of the precise total of the result did not affect the principle of the tax, and that it was necessary to lay the tax upon them at the same rate as upon others, whether the result was a levy of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000.

And so in the present case the principle of the taxation is a levy of a 3½ per cent tax on woven goods, and for decision of the question of whether it falls equally or not it is quite irrelevant to compare merely the total amounts.

But the whole of these comparisons and arguments are based on a radically unsound foundation. We discuss the question on false lines when we deal with it as a question how much Manchester mills will pay and how much Indian mills. The real point in each case is eventually some person quite different from both. In fact it is quite unnecessary for revenue purposes to call the Indian millowner in at all. If we were to deal with Indian goods as we deal with Manchester ones we would advise that they should be on their manufacture delivered into store-houses under our control, just as goods arriving in ships are delivered into our customs houses; and we should arrange that in one case as in the other, the purchaser or the importer should receive them out of our control on producing his documents and paying the duty. The Indian millowner would disappear from the whole system, and his branches would be, in the one case, as in the other, the real person charged with the tax. I am sure that such a system would be intolerable to millowners, and that they prefer being made the collectors of the tax to having their business so fearfully interfered with as it would be under the supposed system; but I introduce the illustration as showing how impossible it is to admit, as really bearing upon the case, arguments that are founded upon a comparison of the total amounts levied respectively upon Manchester and upon Indian millowners. It is a question of equality of position and not a question of the total amounts involved in the attainment of that equality.

THE EXEMPTION OF YARNS FROM THE DECISION.

The basis of the policy adopted by the Government in this matter is the fact of which they believe they have received sufficient evidence that in the competition between the different makes of cotton goods, whether imported or Indian made, a difference of 3½ per cent. on the value of woven goods imported will divert the course of consumption from one class to another. It is, of course, not so much in the difference of price in the goods as sold in the bazars that these diversions of trade take place. It is the importers, and the middlemen whose operations are chiefly affected and who keenly take advantage of any difference which taxation imports into their own transactions. This influence is felt even in the smallest differences in the value of imported goods out of the differences of incidence in a tax which is not levied strictly ad valorem. The three Chambers of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras have all objected (Bombay less than the other two) to any system of levying the imported goods which is not strictly an ad valorem one, and I had an interview with some of the importing merchants in Calcutta, in which they convinced me that a difference in incidence as between goods differently valued, which amounted to one per cent. upon the value, was sufficient to place one of these makes at a disadvantage in the market, and to bring about an immediate tendency to alter the makes and the various marks in the direction of securing lightness of taxation. This was certainly the case in 1879, when, as has been often pointed out, the Lancashire trade changed its character to meet our fiscal system I expressed the opinion last year, and it is no doubt true that a much more violent change is now required to obtain exemption from duty than was then necessary, but to obtain diminution of duty the changes required are not so great. I have accepted it as a fact that those petty variations, to which I referred to will be the necessary consequence of our varying in any respect from a system of advalorem duties in respect of import goods, and I have persuaded the Select Committee on this ground to meet the views of the importers by adhering to ad valorem taxation.

Now if in these petty variations this diversion of the lines of trade takes place, how much greater will be the effect of a difference of 3½ per cent. between goods that are below and above a line of a particular count in yarn. As I stated when introducing the Bills, the Government of India, in the form of excise duty, which it introduced in December, 1894, altogether underestimated this effect, and it has been obliged to retrace its steps because it has found that the exemption of low count goods has actually had the effect of promoting consumption of Indian goods at the cost of imported goods. The Government of India could not fail to be struck by the circumstance that, though this was put forward in the letter in which it asked for the opinions of the Chamber of Commerce as one of the points requiring consideration, that view was not called in question in any of the replies it received. Even the reply of the Millowners' Association of Bombay, able and exhaustive as it was in other respects, did not touch on this point, and after I called their attention expressly to the matter their contention in the document which they have addressed to the Council, under date 29th January, is not that the alleged effect or tendency does not exist, but that if it does exist it is not a "direct" competition within the meaning of the declaration which Her Majesty's Government made through me in 1894. It occurs, they urge, in the region of consumption in which the competition is indirect, and therefore ought to be left out of account. Even one of the gentlemen who has been loudest in his denuncation of the Government of India and all its works, makes the same frank admission that he has actually observed the very transference of trade to which allusion has been made. Presiding at a meeting of the millowners of Calcutta on Monday last, he said (I have verified the quotation from two newspapers):—

"By the exemption of all yarns from taxation the new Bill will entourage the importation of finer yarns to the detriment of the cotton mill industry in this country, as only the coarser counts of yarn can be spun from Indian cotton."

In other words, he declares that Manchester is kept out of a market that would be open to it if there were no taxation at all; and he holds that if the Government does not continue to tax yarns above 20 and exempt those below, he will lose the protection which the present system gives him.

Moreover, it cannot escape observation that in Bombay, wherethe opposition to the present measures has at least been most public, not a single voice has been raised in contradiction of the claim which, Manchester put forward, and the admission of which, as I explained in introducing the Bills, rendered it necessary for us to extend the line of taxation below twenties,—the claim, I mean, "that the exemption of the coarser goods creates a difference in price between the coarser and the finer, which tends so divert the course of consumption from the finer to the coarser." The resolutions which we received from the public meeting in Bombay and which have been printed and circulated as papers to the Bill abandoned this branch of the contention altogether, and took up entirely different lines, with which I shall afterwards deal.

I must hold, therefore, that the fact that we have to this extent placed Manchester competition at a disadvantage must be taken as proved; and it becomes necessary for us to seek a remedy for this state of things. I am quite aware of the evil things that are said of us for taking into consideration any class of Manchester. My own position in this matter is, to my own mind, perfectly clear. It is useless to talk as if India were an independent Government, in the same sense, as, say the Government of the United States of America. The Government of such a country can afford to neglect all interests but those of its own subjects; and, in fact, it is bound to do so, and to regard the interests of other countries only so far as they re-act upon its own. It need not care what injury (if any) its fiscal or commercial legislation causes to other countries; such injury is not its concern, except (as I say) in no far as it may re-act upon itself. But that is not our position: India is one of the members of a big Empire, the portions of which are bound together by innumerable ties, and it is out of the question that we should intentionally administer its affairs so as to cause injury to a great British industry. If in justice we proposed to an Indian one, it would be the duty of us, as representing Indian interests, to fight against that injustice to the utmost; but even then, the final verdict would not rest with us. But the pretension that it is in any way within our duty, or even consistent with our duty, to shut our eyes to interests that lie outside the geographical limits of India, and to refuse to consider them, is one which is utterly unsustainable, and which I do not for a moment accept as defining my line of conduct. I know it gives grand opportunities for public orators, and for people like the writer of one of the letters that have been circulated with the Bill, paper No. 7, to issue to us high-flutin exhortations to act up to our responsibilities and frustrate machinations invented in the interest of English party politicians. My views as to my responsibilities differ from theirs—a difference which not unfrequenly exists between those who have to exercise responsibilities and those who have not. But I would ask them, looking at the matter merely from the point of view of self-interest, whether they consider it better that the legislation on the subject should be undertaken here by persons who have at least a full knowledge of the Indian side of the case, or that, by our refusal to give even a just consideration to the Manchester side of the case, the matter should be entirely taken out of our hands, and made the subject of orders or of legislation by a higher authority than the Government of India. I have myself little doubt that that would be the result of our deliberately electing to continue a system which, as a matter of fact, places Manchester at an admitted disadvantage, and which, so far as I see, everybody stoutly denies that he desires to have that effect.

I am well aware that the Chambers of Commerce in this country have recommended a manner of dealing with this matter which has not been accepted by the Government; though their recommendation has not been quite so unanimous as some of the papers make out. I can only say they are more strictly bound than the Government of India is to give exclusive attention to Indian interests. The Government of India is, as I have explained, bound to give a wider consideration to the subject, and that is the reason why it has found itself unable in this matter to follow their advice. The argument that because we backed their advice we are bound to follow it, is a two-edged weapon which it is somewhat dangerous to use: for it would obviously equally apply to the consultations which have been publicly held through the Secretary of State with those who represent the Manchester side of the case.

TRANSFER OF BURDEN OF TAX.

It is clear that a statement of this sort is entirely without foundation unless we accept the theory that that cotton goods imported from Manchester are wholly consumed by a certain class called the richer class and the goods manufactured in India are wholly consumed by another class called the poorer class. It is only upon a supposition of this kind that the diminution of taxation upon the fromer class of goods and the imposition of taxation upon the latter class can be called a transfer of taxation from the richer to the poorer class.

A mere glance at the figures of the trade is enough to show that any theory of the kind is absolutely without foundation. We know that imported cotton goods come to a value of 30 crores of rupees, and it is out of the question that any consumption of such a vast import are a class that can in any way be called a limited class. The mere statement of the figures is enough to show that they include at least a very considerable share of what may be called the great mass of the population. I never heard the fact denied that Manchester goods were in general use, antil it suited some persons to get up the cry of rich versus poor, and no one who sees how these goods are scattered over the length and breadth of the country can admit that their use or consumption is confined to a limited class.

In the same way take the mill goods. A similar unjustified assumption has been made with regard to them. It is no doubt true that whatever cloths the poor classes use are coarse cloths of low count, but it is an utterly different thing to assert that the whole production of coarse count cloths is used by those poorer classes, and by them alone. The mills produce and sell in India, according to the figures last given me, over five crores in value of cloth, mostly of low counts; and again I say these figures are enough to show that their consumption is not confined to the poor classes if we use that term as applying to those persons who, in any scheme, even of petty taxation, might claim on account of their poverty an exemption from the common burden.

We have in India that very large middle class which is often referred to as the vast mass of the population and which contains at least three-quarters of it. This class contains the ordinary agriculturist of all grades, the village tradesman, the village, in fact, of all classes. In the urban population it includes the labourer, the petty tradesman, and these whose livelihood come under the generic specification of service. This large class is not wealthy in any sense in which that word can be used. Their standard of living may be a low standard according to western notions, but they live in what is moderate comfort according to their own notions, passing frugal lives, fairly free from any anxiety about the future.

That I am well within the mark in putting down this large proportion of the population as outside the line of poverty, I make to be proved from the rolling considerations arising out of the test which this country unfortunately sometimes applies in the shape of famine. The Famine Commissioners, who carefully went into the subject, estimated that during the worst famines, the average number likely to require relief for the space of a year was seven or eight per cent. of the whole population affected, and the maximum number likely to be in receipt of relief in worst months was 15 per cent. I asked Mr. Ibbetson, our Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, how far subsequent experience had confirmed this estimate; his reply is that all experience teaches that the estimate of the Famine Commissioners is a full one; in short, that 85 per cent. of the population are well enough off to pass, without any relief from the State, through the worst of famines. Of course I know that these views differ from those urged by the people who like to descend upon the poverty of the Indian, chiefly because they think that the circumstance contains something of reproach to the Administration. But then, I am unfortunately dealing with facts and not with declamatory rhetoric, and therefore I deal with this huge middle class as what it really is, fairly well-off according to its own lights, its own traditions, and its own standards.

It is this large class which furnishes the bulk of the consumers both of Manchester and of Indian goods. If this were not so, that is, if we were to exclude from either class of goods the consumption of three-fourths of the population of India, it is impossible that either branch of trade could show anything approaching to the present figures, there is no doubt a fringe of wealthier people above the class I referred to who probably confine their consumption to the finer classes of goods that come from Manchester, and there is a fringe of poor people below who have to be content with the coarsest and cheapest goods they can get; but the consumption of this last class is necessarily something very small, and is probably the village-woven cloth which pays no tax at all. By far the bulk of the consumption in both cases is in the large middle class I have referred to. How they distribute the Manchester consumption and the Indian consumption is, I am afraid, what no one can precisely tell. There is no doubt that a very large number of individuals use both kinds. A villager does not use the same clothes when he goes to the hat for his weekly bazar, or when he goes to the chief town for a holiday (as I have seen them do in crowds) as when he goes out to do his ploughing in the fields; and like ourselves he clothes his wife in garments of quite different kind from those he uses himself. There are abundance of reasons, and there are abundance of occasions for the possession by the same man of different varieties of raiment.

I must hold therefore that there is absolutely no evidence on which to base the theory of the division of India and the Indian population into two great classes, the one who uses Manchester goods, and the poorer who use Indian goods. It is a poor imagination, and it is entirely opposed to the facts that we do know. By far the bulk of the consumption of both kinds of goods lies in the same classes of the population; and what the Government has done in readjusting the taxation, so far as the consumers are concerned, is not that it has relieved one class at the expense of another, but that in having to deal to the main (that is in all but a small part of the affect of his proposals) with a taxation contributed in a general way by a class that contains about three-fourths of the population of India, it has accompanied the extention of taxation to all the articles of their clothing (whether of a part only, even to a burning end on the point of a penknife. In London, such a custom would not be allowed, and a fair smoker would be at once requested not to smoke. American ladies appear, from all that is said, to be quite familiar with their English sisters—some smoking can amore, others for the fun of the thing. Still it is apparent to all in society that smoking among ladies is immensely on the increase. Husbands, men friends, and even brothers say nothing against the practice, and never than not, encourage it, unless extravagant indulgence is the result; then they put a limit to the number of cigarettes to be smoked by the wife during the day if she has not sufficient strength of mind to do so for herself and, indeed, most lady smokers make a point of limiting themselves to three cigarettes a day on an average.

In our days the oldest sons of peers do skirt-dancing, in the sixties they affected amateur acting, and the author of "My London Seasons" relates, in "Temple Bar," how at Lady Molesworth's she had to act with Lord E., who was very poor at the business:—"Lady Molesworth, who was fond of entertainment, soon silenced my objection. 'It does n't in the least matter how he acts, my dear; he is a lord, and that is quite enough.' I had been very properly brought up to respect for an earl's eldest son, and I ended by agreeing with Lady Molesworth that perhaps it did not matter. The rehearsals began. Lord E. was tall, and gifted with what Miss Austen terms 'an untoward gravity,' which no effort of his could overcome; he delighted in acting, and had the look of a man who in time of famine would propose a fresh duty on corn; his acting was the heaviest performance it is possible to conceive. At times I felt in despair; but Lady Molesworth kept impressing me with my extraordinary good fortune in having such a partner; and compassionate Lord Torrington did his best in suggestive and flowery language to make Lord E. move; he never seemed to see the necessity of this, and stood deeply serious, repeating his part with conscientious attention; that was his way of enjoying himself. I thought the whole performance must fall through, but Lady Molesworth assured me in most positive accents that there was nothing to fear 'You do your best, my dear, and it does not t all signify how he acts.'"

COLONEL WYLIE, Resident in Nepal, is on a short visit to Calcutta in connection with the proposed tour of the Maharaja to England and the Continent.

THE PATNA TRAGEDY.

THE "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" publishes more letters writen by the Maharaja of Patna. We quote one that the Prince addressed to the Political Agent, with the remark that no right-minded man will read it and not come to the conclusion that the unfortunate chief was hounded to take his life. The letter runs as follows:—

"If I do not know why I am an eye-sore, and an object of contempt to you, as you seemed to be constantly displeased with me. You always interfere in my acts, whether they are private or official, without paying due regard to my position or authority. Your treatment towards me is like an African master to a negro slave, though not directly. . . . I know your words are more weighty than mine, as you are a representative of the paramount power. I know total blame will be thrown upon me, as I am weak. After all (in a dispute between us) you will be a gainer and I will be a loser. That everybody knows. I shall get heaps of abuses, foul epithets, curtailment of powers, whatsoever may be suggested by you. But if I were to you, I should have feared God. You know you reported against me to the Government that I did not go to see you, but you omitted to mention that that was a religious day of the Hindus. Did you not first take the quarrel with me? You had interfered improperly with the religion also. Moreover I had been punished for that in that blazing summer day. In addition my powers have been curtailed too, and you have not yet a single word of sympathy for me. . . . You are day by day becoming harder and harder upon me. Please tell me plainly how I should please you. I think now do more khash mudi (flattery) than before. Still you are behaving towards me in a ferocious way more and more. . . . Any responsibility which the Government have given you, has been transferred by you to your subordinate, the Dewan. In your opinion, my decision and the decision of the Dewan are the same. How can a Dewan be obedient to his Chief when he is supported by you? The Political Agent should not abuse or ill-treat me, or put me into trouble as I am under him. A copy of this letter should be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner,

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCI

COGNAC A.I. INVALIDS' PORT

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies,

and every other Wine of Good Quality.

AMOROSO SHERRY — PALL MALL WHISKY

BOMBAY.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED A SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia, Quickens the Circulation, Stimulates the Liver, Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia, Gout & Rheumatism, And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St. London.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD For Infants & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious imparities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labe are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, Lond'on

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

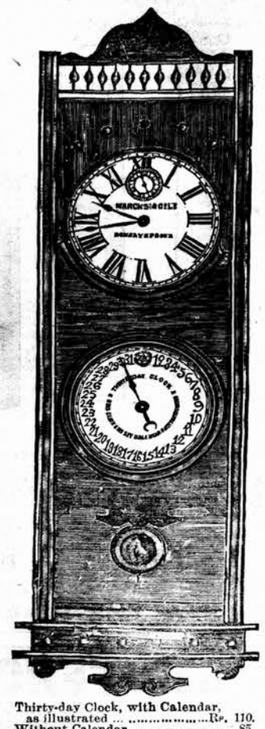
BOMBAY & POONA.

Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

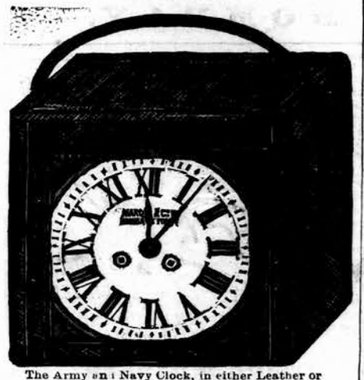
American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.



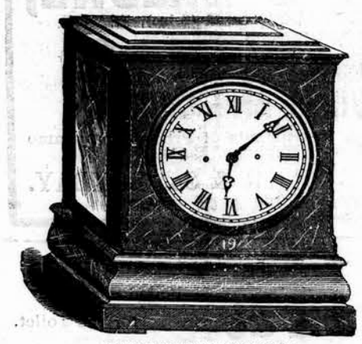
Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... " 85.

English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.



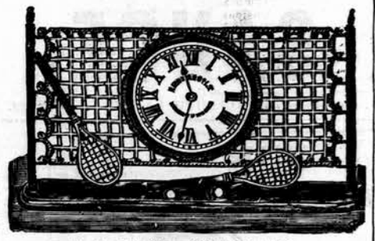
The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.



MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829 SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited: KEMP & Co., &c., &c

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army; Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unimpaired by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood. I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the Gold with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD., Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S TRADE MARK. "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:

W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.

See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure within a few days' continuous use, and in the first case completely arrest the further progress of the disease. They are entirely free from Mercury, or any other mineral substance, and may be taken with perfect safety in any climate, by persons of any age or constitution, without confinement or change of diet.

Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Bathgate & Co

"DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME"

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's

4711 APPLE BLOSSOMS

and the celebrated

CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

LADIES! Save all Intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILL SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

AT FIRST COST.

DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

Prices and Samples Post Free.

Mention this Paper.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

(OZONIC OXYGEN.)

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.

ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine men throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Bathgate & Co

NOTICES.

W. CLARK'S HOPLEMUROMA

WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Breeders, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA

(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Inflammation, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

METROPOLITAN POLISH

For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish

For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain

For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS

For Outward Application.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operation of firing and blistering, and cures the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS

For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.

No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break he finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,

Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ½, ¾, ⅞, 1, ¼ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

AGENTS:—**Treacher and Co.,** BYCULLA, BOMBAY AND POONA; **Bathgate and Co.,** CALCUTTA.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Inventor,

THE LUNGILI CO., 25, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FIT AND STYLE.

DRESS COAT, LINED SILK VEST, AND TROUSERS, FROM Rs. 100.

CLUB JACKETS, LINED SILK AND SILK ROLL, FROM Rs. 50.

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SAUCE.

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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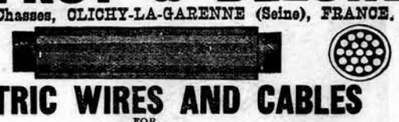

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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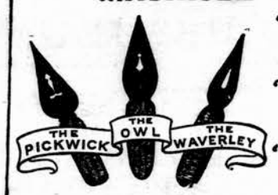

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"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 9th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) towhich Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 1859, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

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For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

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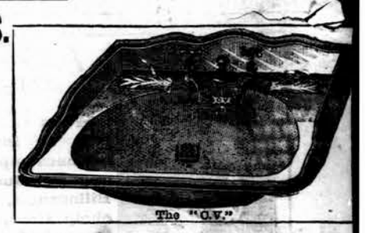

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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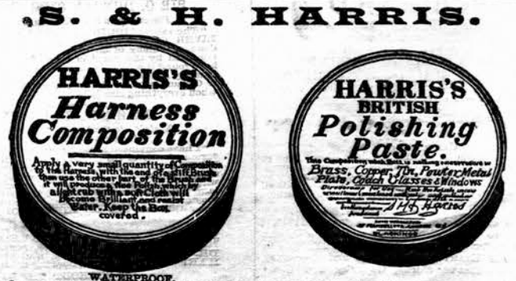
S. & H. HARRIS.



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